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GRAMMAR OF THE SPANISH PORTUGUESE AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES

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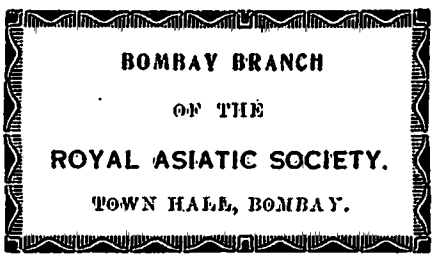

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A

GRAMMAR

OF

THE SPANISH, PORTUGUESE,

AND

ITALIAN LANGUAGES,

INTENDED TO FACILITATE THE ACQUIRING OF THESE SISTER TONGUES, BY EXHIBITING IN A SYNOPTICAL FORM THE AGREEMENTS AND DIFFERENCES IN THEIR GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION.

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By RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

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Printed by R. and A. Taylor, Shoe-Lane, London.

To JOHN ALDERSON, M.D. of HULL.

DEAR SIR,

To you, with whom is associated in my mind every sentiment of affection and esteem, I have ventured to inscribe this work.

I am, dear Sir,

Your very affectionate Nephew

And humble Servant,

RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

AUGUST 24, 1815.

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PREFACE.

A RESIDENCE of more than two years in Spain and Portugal rendered it necessary for the author of the following work to acquire some knowledge of the languages of those kingdoms; in doing which, the idea suggested itself to him, that, the two languages being originally the same, and their differences occasioned by various political and other causes, it would not be difficult to give, in a short grammatical arrangement, such a view of the leading points of agreement and difference, as should greatly facilitate the acquiring a knowledge of one language by him who had any acquaintance with the other. After this idea had occurred, and he had in part begun, for his own amusement, to carry the plan into execution, the extension of the scheme to the Italian language followed almost as

a matter of course, on his having occasion to pay some attention to it.

Publication at first did not enter into his views; but the work having gradually grown into its present shape, he has been induced, by the advice of those on whose judgement he is accustomed to rely, to hazard the printing of it.

The soldier and the tourist have here, in a volume that cannot be an incumbrance to either, most of what is conceived to be necessary for a grammar to contain of the languages of three of the countries which have always deservedly excited much interest and attention, and through which of late the paths to glory for the former and of pleasure to the latter have lain.

To obtain a correct knowledge of any language, a minute attention must be paid to its grammatical construction and arrangement. Grammars, however, in general, contain a mass of matter which rather impedes than advances the acquire-

ment of the language. That the happy medium is hit upon in the following work, the author does not presume to hope. He has endeavoured to exhibit as concise a view of the three languages as he conceived was consistent with perspicuity: but he is sensible that much more might yet be done, the undertaking of which he does not feel equal to, and which therefore he must necessarily leave to abler hands, should the scheme of the following work be favourably received.

An arrangement of the different idioms in conversation, in epistolary correspondence, and of the various modes of salutation, would form a not uninteresting work, whilst to the speculative disciple of Horne Tooke a vast field is opened, in which he may with pleasure range in endeavouring to find out the various paths by which these languages have arrived at their present stage.

The common terms of grammar are supposed to be known by all who attempt the acquirement of a foreign language; no definition of them is, there-

fore, entered into in the following work. The author, instead of attempting in this respect any new system, has merely adopted the most received divisions of language and of the parts of speech, without minutely scrutinizing their propriety.

A GRAMMAR

OF

THE SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.

THE ALPHABETS.

The Spanish Alphabet consists of Twenty-eight Letters.
The Portuguese of Twenty-four Letters.
The Italian of Twenty-two Letters.
The English of Twenty-six Letters.

SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
Ah,	A.	Ah,	A.	Ah,	A.	A.
Bay,	B.	Bey,	B.	Bee,	B.	B.
Thay,	C.	Say,	C.	Tchee,	C.	C.
Chay,	Ch.	—	—	—	—	—
Day,	D.	De,	D.	Dee,	D.	D.
A,	E.	A,	E.	A,	E.	E.
Ayfe,	F.	Effe,	F.	Effe,	F.	F.
Hhay,	G.	Jay,	G.	Dgee,	G.	G.
Achey,	H.	Agha,	H.	Acca,	H.	H.
E,	I.	Ee.	I.	Ee,	I.	I.
Hhota,	J.	E, consoante,	J.	Ee, cons.	J.	J.
Ka,	K.	—	—	—	—	K.
Ayle,	L.	El,	L.	Elle,	L.	L.
Elye,	Ll.	—	—	—	—	—
ĕmĕ,	M.	Em,	M.	Emme,	M.	M.
ĕnĕ,	N.	En,	N.	Enne,	N.	N.
Enye,	Nn *or* Ñ.	—	—	—	—	—
O,	O.	O,	O.	O,	O.	O.
Pay,	P.	Pey,	P.	Pee,	P.	P.
Coo,	Q.	Ca,	Q.	Coo,	Q.	Q.
Aire,	R.	Erre,	R.	Erre,	R.	R.
ĕssĕ,	S.	Es,	S.	Esse,	S.	S.
Tay,	T.	Tai,	T.	Te,	T.	T.
Oo,	U.	Oo,	U.	Oo,	U.	U.
Vay,	V.	Oo, consoante,	V.	Ov, cons.	V.	V.
—	—	—	—	—	—	W.
Ex *or* Ekkis,	X.	Shees,	X.	—	—	X,
E greiga,	Y.	Ypsilon,	Y.	—	—	Y.
Thatar,	Z.	Zea,	Z.	Dseta,	Z.	Z.

A perfect alphabet would have a distinct sign or letter for every different or elementary sound: there is, perhaps, no language so imperfect in this respect as our own: not only are different elementary sounds expressed by a combination of the signs of other elementary sounds, but, by a strange anomaly, the same sound is frequently designated by different signs and combinations of signs, and different sounds are expressed by the same signs. In these points, the three languages under consideration have greatly the advantage of the English, there being a much closer uniformity in the correspondence of the same sound to the same sign; and although, in some combinations of the letters, the same signs are made the expressions of different sounds, yet, in general, the same combinations are pronounced alike in different words; so that, having once acquired a knowledge of the mode of spelling, or expressing in writing, the various elementary sounds of these languages, there is no great difficulty in spelling or writing any word correctly, although there should have been no previous knowledge of such word: you have only to write it as similar sounds in the language are written, and to pronounce it as similar combinations of signs or letters are pronounced. Superior in this respect as these languages are to the English, their alphabets are not perfect ones, and the learner must carefully attend to the different sounds of which the same letter is the sign, according to its combination with other letters: for these, written directions may be given; but for the different tones of some vowels in different words under an almost similar combination of consonants, his ear perhaps can

be his only guide, as he becomes acquainted with the language, and when he has the facility of hearing it spoken by natives.

The classing of *Ch*, *Ll*, and *Nn*, in the Spanish alphabet as distinct letters must appear to most Englishmen absurd; the Royal Spanish Academy has so arranged them, because they are the signs of sounds quite distinct from the combined sound of the single letters; for *ch* has not the united sound of a *c* and an *h*, and the *ll* and *nn* are sounds totally different from those of *l* or *n* merely repeated. The alphabet would have been nearer a perfect one, had there been distinct simple signs for these sounds; but as such did not exist before in the language, it was a more easy course for the Academy to denominate the old double signs, letters, than to endeavour to bring into use three new signs. Some grammarians have classed also *rr* as a distinct letter; but as *rr* sounds only like *r* pronounced more emphatically, the Academy omitted it in their alphabet. The same principle which in the Spanish renders *ch*, *ll*, and *nn* distinct letters, would also evidently so class several of the Portuguese and Italian combinations; for example, *ch*, *lh*, *nh*, in the former, and *gl* and *gn* in the latter: but there is at present no authority to warrant such an alteration of the alphabet in those languages; whilst, in the Spanish, the recommendation of the Royal Academy has given currency to their classification.

Pronunciation of the Letters.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
A.	A.	A.

This letter has nearly the same sound in all three languages:—it has the broad sound of the *a* in the English words *father, calm, bar, alms, vast.* The Irish and Scotch pronunciation of this vowel is nearly that of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians.

B.	B.	B.
B and *v* in Spanish are frequently confounded together, and may occasionally be written one for the other; their sound is one between that of the English *b* and *v*, softer and more lisping than either.	*B* is pronounced in the Portuguese and Italian as in the English language.	

C.	C.	C.
C, as in the English, like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*; before *e* and *i* like *th* in *theme, thick*, or rather like a lisping *s*. The *ç*, or *c* cedilla, is now obsolete, the Spanish Academy having brought into use the *z* in all words which were formerly spelt with *ç*. *C* before *h* forms a distinct letter, and is pronounced as follows:	*C* like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*; like *s* before *e* and *i*; and also before *a*, *o*, and *u*, when written *ç*, or *c* cedilla. *C* before *h* has the sound of *ch* in *charity, cherry.*	*C* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants *l* and *r*, as in the English. Before *e* and *i*, like *che* and *chi* in *cherry* and *chick.* If two *c*s come before *e* and *i*, the former is sounded like *t*, and the latter like *ch.* If a vowel follows *ci*, the sound of the *i* is sunk in that of the other vowel. *Che* and *chi* are always pronounced like *ke* and *ki.* *Cha, cho, chu,* are pronounced like *ça, co, cu,* in English.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Ch.	—	—
Ch, like the *ch* in *charity, archer,* and like the Italian *c* before *e* and *i*. In words derived from the Greek it retains the sound of *k*.	*Ch*, in Portuguese, though not classed as a distinct letter, has the same sound as in the Spanish.	*Ch* in Italian has the sound of *k*. The sound of the Spanish *ch* is expressed in Italian by *c*, before *e* and *i*; and before *a, o, u,* by *ci*.
D.	D.	D.
D, somewhat softer than in English, approaching to the sound of *th*, especially at the end of words,	*D*, in Portuguese and Italian, as in the English.	
E.	E.	E.
This vowel is pronounced in these three languages like the English *a* in *paper*, or that sound of the English *a* which is esteemed the peculiar or genuine one in South Britain. It has an open and a close sound in the Portuguese and Italian; but it requires a nice ear to distinguish them.		
F.	F.	F.
In Spanish, Portuguese, and in Italian, as in English.		
G.	G.	G.
G before *a, o,* and *u*, as in English; but before *e* and *i* it has a sound peculiarly Spanish, a guttural one, to which there is nothing similar in the English language:—*h* pronounced strongly through the throat comes the nearest to it; thus *gel, gil,* must be	*G* before *a, o,* and *u*, as in English; before *e* and *i*, like *j*. *Gua* sounds almost like the English *gwa*. *Gue, gui,* as in Spanish, and as in the English words *guest, gift,*—except where not diphthongs, as *arguir* is pro-	*G* before *a, o, u,* as in English; before *e* and *i*, like *dge, dgi,* the *d* not being sounded too strongly: when two *g*s come before *e* or *i*, the former sounds as *d*, and the latter as *g*: example, *oggi* pronounced *odgi* or *odjee*. If a vowel comes after *gi*, the *gi* is sound-

SPANISH.

pronounced as if *ghel, ghil,* and aspirated strongly through the throat like the German *ch.*

Gue, gui, when diphthongs, sound like a hard *ge, gi*; but when written *güe, güi,* the sound of the *u* is preserved, and they are sounded as dissyllables, *gu-e, gu-i.*

G before consonants, as in English.

II.

H has no sound whatever, except after *c* and *p,* for which see under *Ch* and *P.*

I.

I, like an English double *e,* or *e* long.

PORTUGUESE.

nounced as if written *argueer.*

Before consonants, as in English.

II.

H has no sound except when combined with *c, l,* and *n,* for which see those letters.

I.

I like the English *ee,* except before *n*

ITALIAN.

ed like *j* in English; as *giardino* pronounced *jardino.*

Gli in Italian has a peculiar sound, like *lli* in the English word *million;* and answering to that of the Spanish *ll* and Portuguese *lh.*

Gn also has a peculiar sound equivalent to *ñ* Spanish, *nh* Portuguese, and like *ni,* in *minion;* thus *ignudo* is pronounced as if written *inniudo:* these two last sounds of the *g* may be heard in the mode of pronouncing *seraglio* and *bagnio. Ghe, ghi,* sound like the *gue* and *gui* of the English words *guest* and *guide.*

Before the other consonants, as in English.

H.

H has no sound whatever, except when combined with *c* and *g,* to which letters it gives a hard sound before *e* and *i.*

I.

I like the English *e* long, or *ee.*

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
	and *m*, when the combination is peculiarly harsh and nasal.	
J.	J.	J.
Its sound is peculiar, and unknown in English pronunciation; it is the same as the *g* before *e* and *i*, a strong guttural sound, approximating to the sound which *gh* would have in English when aspirated strongly through the throat.	*J*, nearly the sound of the English *j*; or as *sj*, the *s* not being very perceptibly sounded.	*J*, like the Italian *i*, and now used instead of *ii* at the end of words, as *studii* is now written *studj*, &c., and also for *hi* at the beginning of words, as *hieri* is now written *jeri*, &c. where it sounds like the English *y*.
K.	—	—
K is pronounced as in the English, and also as *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and *qu* before *e* and *i*.	*C* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and *qu* before *e* and *i*, are pronounced as the *k* in Spanish, in which language also the *c* and *qu* have in like manner the force of *k*.	In Italian, *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and *ch* before *e* and *i*, supply the sound expressed in Spanish and English by *k*.
L.	L.	L.
L is pronounced as in English.	*L* is pronounced as in English; except before *h*, when *lh* has nearly the same sound as the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gli*.	*L* is pronounced as in English, except in the combination *gli* above mentioned.
Ll.	—	—
Ll has a sound resembling that of *lli* in	The sound of the Spanish letter *ll* is	The *gli* in Italian is used to express the

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
the English word *million*, or *gli* in the word *seraglio*: thus *llamar* must be pronounced as if written in English *leā-mar* or *gleā-mar*; but, as the sound is unknown in genuine English, no exact rule can be given.	found in the Portuguese, and expressed in writing by the combination *lh*.	sound of the Spanish letter *ll*, and Portuguese letters *lh*.
M.	M.	M.
M as in English.	*M*, as in English when placed before a vowel with which it is a syllable; but when at the end of words and preceded by an *e*, it has a nasal sound, like the French words *vin*, *pain*, &c. When preceded by *a*, *o*, or *i*, its sound is harshly and peculiarly nasal *.	*M*, as in English.
N.	N.	N.
N as in English.	*N* before a vowel with which it forms a syllable is pronounced as in English, otherwise it gives a nasal sound combined	*N* as in English, except when preceded by a *g*; *gn* having the sound of the Spanish letter *ñ* or *nn* and the Portuguese letters *nh* or nearly so: a sound

* The tittle or little dash, which the Portuguese call *til*, is set by them over some letters instead of writing *m*, as *bẽ* for *bem*, *conṽe* for *convem*, *hũa* for *huma*, *saõ* for *saom*, *razaõ* for *razaom*. In Spanish the *Nn* is always written *Ñ* or *ñ*.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
	with the vowel preceding it. *Nh* expresses the sound which in Spanish is given to the letter *ñ* or *nn*, and in Italian to the combination *gn*.	approaching to what *nni* have in English.
Nn, *or* Ñ *or* ñ*.	—	—
Is pronounced nearly as the *gn* in *poignant*, and like the *nh* in Portuguese and *gn* in Italian, a sound approaching to that of *niy* in English, the *n* being one syllable and the *y* in another.	The sound of the Spanish letter *ñ* is found in the Portuguese expressed by *nh*.	The sound of the Spanish letter *ñ* is found expressed in Italian by *gn*.

The analogy of the sound of these letters is exemplified in the word *señor*, Spanish; *senhor*, Portuguese; *signor*, Italian; *seigneur*, French; *senior*, English.

O.	O.	O.
O as in English in *more* and *bone*.	*O* has two sounds, the one like the English *o* in *store*, and the other like *u* in *full*.	*O*, as in the Portuguese, has two sounds, close, like the English *u* in *bull*, when accented, and before *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *gn*; otherwise open, and when preceded by *i* and *u*.
P.	P.	P.
P as in English, and when before *h*, the *ph* is pronounced like an *f*.	*P* as in English, and also *ph* as an *f*.	*P* as in English.
Q.	Q.	Q.
Q as in English, ex-	*Q* is pronounced	*Q*, as in English,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
cept before *ue* and *ui*, (when not written *üe*, *üi*,) where it has the sound of *k*, or as in the English word *quay*. *Qüe*, *qüi*, are pronounced nearly as English *qüestion*.—*Q* is always followed by	like *k* in English, and is always followed by *u*.	and is also always followed by *u*.
R.	R.	R.
R has two sounds; the one soft, and the other hard and forcible. This is the only consonant (except the gutturals *g*, *j*, and *x*,) that is pronounced more strongly in Spanish than in English. It is very fully (and as it were rattlingly) sounded when doubled, whenever it begins a word, or is preceded by the consonants *l*, *n*, and *s*; also when it follows the consonant *b*, forming part of the Latin prepositions in derived words, in *ab*, *ob*, and *sub*: but where it follows *b*, and forms one syllable with the *b* and the following vowel, it is pronounced softly. In compounded words where it begins the second part of the compound, it retains	*R* as in English; but the double *r* and the *r* at the beginning of words are pronounced, as in the Spanish, very forcibly and emphatically.	*R* as in English.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
its hard pronunciation: this pronunciation is like the English *r* sounded very emphatically and strongly.		
S.	S.	S.
S as in English; but it is throughout distinctly and uniformly sounded so as to be clearly distinguished from the *c* before *e* and *i*, and from *z*.	*S* as in English, but between two vowels like a *z*.	In the beginning of words, in the words *cosa* and *roso*, in all adjectives in *oso*, the *s* is pronounced strong, as in English. In adjectives ending in *ese*, and words in *uso*, and between two vowels, it has the softer sound of the *s* in the English word *miser*, or of the letter *z*.
T.	T.	T.
T as in English.	*T* as in English.	*T* as in English. The old words in which the syllable *ti* was pronounced like *tsi* are now written with a *z*, as *nationе* is now *nazione*.
U.	U.	U.
U nearly as *oo* in English, or the *u* in *truth, cruel, druid:* between *g* or *q*, and *e* or *i*, it is not sounded, except in words where it does not form a diphthong, as in *qüestion, agüero*, and there it retains its sound.	*U* as *oo* in English or nearly so.	*U* as *oo* in English, or nearly so.

SPANISH.

V.

V has a softer sound than the English *v*, and is confounded in its pronunciation in the Spanish with *b*: many words are written almost indifferently with a *b* or a *v*; but where the orthography is clear, the sound of the *b* or the *v* should be preserved as much as possible, as in *vendido*, sold; *bendito*, blessed.

X.

X has two distinct sounds: the first, like *ks*, it has when preceding a consonant, or a vowel with a circumflex (^) over it, as in *exîstir, extension*, as if *eksistir, eksten-sion*: the other sound is the guttural one of the *g* before *e* and *i*, and of the *j*; and it is so pronounced in all words, except before a consonant or a circumflexed vowel.

Rules for this latter sound cannot be given exactly, as was observed under *G* and *J*; which see.

PORTUGUESE.

V.

V, rather more softly than in English.

X.

X is pronounced like the *sh* in English, except in the word *axioma*, where it is sounded like a *c*, and in *extençaõ, extenuando, expulso, excellente*, and some others beginning with *e*, where it sounds like *cs* or *ks*. Between two vowels it is pronounced like *gz*, as in *exactamente*, &c. except in *Alexandre, paixam, puxo, baxo*, and some others, where it retains the sound of *sh*.

ITALIAN.

V.

V, more softly than in English.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Y.	Y.	—
Y has two sounds. When a vowel, it has the same sound as the *i* in Spanish: when a consonant, its sound is not very unlike the English consonant *y*, or like *g* in *elegy*: perhaps *he* slightly aspirated comes the nearest to its sound.	*Y*, as the Portuguese vowel *i*.	
Z.	Z.	Z.
Z before all the vowels has the one uniform sound of the *th* in the English words *thank, think*, the same as that of the Spanish *c* before *e* and *i*. The pronunciation of this letter in Spanish is not quite so full as the English *th*; and especially at the end of words its sound approaches to that of an *s*.	*Z* is pronounced as in English, or nearly so.	*Z* has three sounds; the one like *ds*, another like *ts*, and the other like *s*. There does not seem to be any certain rule by which the pronunciation of this letter can be fixed. In all words that are written, both in Italian and English, with *z*, it is pronounced as *ds*: as in *gazetta* pronounced *gadzetta*. In words ending in *anza, enze*, and in *onza*, it is pronounced like *ts* or *s*.

THE ARTICLES.

The articles in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, have their differences of cases, as in the English, distinguished by the aid of prepositions.

The definite articles are, in the

	SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	
Masc.	El,	los.	O,	os.	Il, lo,	I, gli.	The.
Fem.	La,	las.	A,	as.	La,	Le.	The.
Neut.	Lo,	*none.*	*none.*		*none.*		The.

and they are declined as follows;

In the Masculine,

	SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	
N.	El,	los.	O,	os.	Il, lo,	I, gli.	The.
G.	De el, *or* del,	de los.	Do,	dos.	Del, dello,	dei, de', degli.	Of the.
D.	Para el, *or* a el,	para *or* à los.	Ao, o,	aos, os.	Al, allo,	ai, a', agli.	To the.
A.	El, *or* al,	los, a los.	Ao, o,	aos, os.	Il, lo,	I, gli.	The.
Ab.	Del,	de los.	Do,	dos.	Dal, dallo,	dai, da', dagli.	From the.

In the Feminine,

	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	
Nom.	La,	las.	A,	as.	La,	le.	The.
Gen.	De la,	de las.	Da,	das.	Della,	delle.	Of the.
Dat.	A la,	a las.	A',	às.	Alla,	alle.	To the.
Acc.	La, a la,	las, a las.	A,	as.	La,	le.	The.
Abl.	De la,	de las.	Da,	das.	Dalla,	alle.	From the.

The Spanish only has a neuter definite article, which is used solely in the singular number, and before an adjective put absolutely or substantively; as *lo bueno, lo malo*, the good, the bad: it is declined like the masculine and feminine articles; viz.

Nom.	Lo,	The.
Gen.	De lo,	Of the.
Dat.	A lo, *or* para lo,	To the.
Acc.	Lo, a lo,	The.
Abl.	Por, *or* de lo,	By *or* from the.

In the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, the indefinite article is, as in the French, the same word as that which is used to denote unity or one*: viz.

SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
Masc.	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	
Un,	Una.	Hum,	Huma.	Uno,	Una.	A *or* An.

Like the definite articles, their cases are marked by the aid of prepositions; as,

	SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	
Nom.	Un,	una.	Hum,	huma.	Uno,	una.	A *or* an.
Gen.	De un,	de una.	De hum,	de huma.	D' uno,	d' una.	Of a *or* an.
Dat.	A un,	a una.	A hum,	a huma.	Ad uno,	ad una.	To a *or* an.
Acc.	Un,	una.	Hum,	huma.	Uno,	una.	A *or* an.
Abl.	Por un,	por una.	Por hum,	por huma.	Da uno,	da una.	For a *or* an.

The Portuguese and Italians, in using the definite article in the ablative with the prepositions,

Portuguese	Em,	Com,	contract the preposition and
Italian	In,	Con,	
English	In,	With,	article into one word; as

PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Em o, em os, *into* No, nos.	In il, in lo, in i, in gli, *into* Nel, nello, nei, negli.
Em a, em as, *into* Na, nas.	In la, in le, *into* nella, nelle.
Com o, com os, *into* co, cos.	Con il, con lo, con i, con gli, *into* col, collo, coi, cogli.
Com a, com as, *into* Coa, coas.	Con la, con le, *into* colla, colle.

* The English indefinite article *a* or *an* is derived from old Anglo-Saxon numerals *ae* and *ane*, signifying *unity* or *one*; but there is an advantage in the present English mode of using different words for the indefinite article and the numeral *one*; because *a* and *an* have frequently a meaning very distinct from *one*, which in the above languages is left in uncertainty, and to be gathered from the context, or from the emphasis; as Can a man carry this load?

The Italians, having two articles, *il* and *lo*, for the masculine gender, use the former before nouns beginning with a consonant, (except the letter *s* not followed by a vowel, called an impure *s*) and the latter before nouns beginning with a vowel, or an *s* followed by a consonant.

When the article is used before nouns beginning with a vowel, the final vowel of the article is retrenched; as *l' amore:* however, the plural feminine *le* is not abridged except the noun begin with the vowel *e*; nor the masculine plural *gli*, except the noun begin with the vowel *i*.

In Spanish some feminine nouns beginning with the vowel *a* have the masculine article *el* instead of the feminine *la;* thus they say *el agua, el alma, el ala, el aguila, el ave;* the reason of which seems to be, that the sound of the two *a*s, as in *la alma, la ala,* &c. would be less agreeable to the ear. Custom, however, has not made the rule absolute for all feminines in *a;* they still say *la abeja, la aficion, la afrenta,* &c. In the plural number the feminine article is used to all these nouns, as *las aguas, las almas, las abejas,* &c.

The definite and indefinite articles are used before nouns in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, in the same way as in the English; except, 1st, that the definite article is used in these languages,

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No, but a horse can. Can one man carry this load? No, but two can.

Nouns are also declined in an indefinite sense in each of these three languages, as in the English, without any article, by the means of the prepositions.

where it is not in the English, before nouns taken in the whole extent of their signification; as

Spanish Los hombres son mortales.
Portuguese Os homens saõ mortaes.
Italian Gli uomini sono mortali.
English Men are mortal.

Also, 2dly, Before the names of species and abstract terms; as

Spanish	El oro,	la plata,	el honor,	el vicio.
Portuguese	O ouro,	a prata,	a honra,	o vicio.
Italian	L'oro,	l'argento,	l' onore,	il vizio.
English	Gold,	silver,	honor,	vice.

3dly, Nouns of measure, weight, and number, require the definite article although the indefinite one may be used in English; as

Spanish Un escudo la vara.
Portuguese { Huma coroa / *or* / Hum cruzado } a vara.
Italian Un scudo la canna.
English A crown a yard.

4thly, The definite article is used before the names of empires, kingdoms, provinces, mountains, rivers, winds, &c.; as

Spanish La Francia y la Inglaterra son dos reynos.
Portuguese A França e a Inglaterra saõ dous reinos.
Italian La Francia e l'Inghilterra sono due regni.
English France and England are two kingdoms.

These nouns however take no article when they are in the genitive case, nor after the prepositions, *en* (Spanish), *em* (Portuguese), *in* (Italian), *in* (English);—and

also kingdoms of the same name as their metropolis require no article before them in any case.

5thly, When two nouns are put in apposition, the second only qualifying or explaining the first, the definite article is omitted before the latter.

And, 6thly, No article is used before an ordinal number; as

Spanish	Libro primero,	Jorge tercero.
Portuguese	Libro primeiro,	Jorge terceiro.
Italian	Livro primo,	Georgio terzo.
English	Book the first,	George the third.

THE NOUNS.

The Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian nouns have, like the English ones, no declensions to denote their variations of cases, but are distinguished by the articles and prepositions.

Genders.

They have but two genders, the masculine and feminine.

Formation of the Plural.

The plural is formed in the Spanish and Portuguese by the addition of an *s*, or *es*, to the singular; and in the Italian (whose nouns all terminate with a vowel) the nouns masculine form their plural by the change of the vowel of the singular termination to an *i*, and the nouns feminine by change of the final vowel of the singular number to an *e*.—These will serve as the general rules, the exceptions are as follow:

In the Spanish, all nouns ending in a long or accented vowel, or in a consonant, form their plural by the addition of *es* to the singular number; as *albalà, albalàes; verdad, verdades;* and all nouns ending in a short or unaccented vowel, by the addition of *s;* as *càrta, càrtas.*

The same rule will hold good for the Portuguese, but there are many exceptions in this latter language: viz.

1. Nouns ending in *al* form their plural by changing the *l* to *es;* as *animal, animaes.*

2. Nouns ending in *el,* by changing the *l* into *is;* as *papel, papeis.*

3. Nouns ending in *m,* by changing the *m* into *ns;* as *homem, homens.*

4. Nouns ending in *il,* by changing the *l* into *s;* as *funil, funis;* except *aquatil, facil, pensil,* &c., which change the *il* into *ies;* as *aquaties, facies,* &c.

5. Nouns ending in *ol* and *ul* change the *l* into *es;* as *anzol, anzoes; sul, sues.*

6. There is no certain rule for the plural of nouns in *aõ:* some make *aẽs,* others *aõs,* and others *oẽs;* as *Alemaõ, Alemaẽs; cididaõ, cididaõs; esquadraõ, esquadroẽs.*

In the Italian, nouns in *a* are feminine, and form their plural in *e;* as *la casa, le case.* Except, 1st, All nouns in *ca* and *ga,* which take an *h* between the *c* and *g* and *the final vowel,* to preserve the same sound of the *c* and *g;* as *la manica, le maniche; la piaga, le piaghe.* 2nd, Nouns in *tà* are the same in the plural as in the singular. 3rd, The masculine exceptions, as *papa, profeta,* form their plural in *i;* as *papi, profeti:* also *potesta,* when masculine signifying *power,* is the

same in the plural as in the singular; but when feminine it denotes *capacity* or *ability*, and follows the general rule.

Nouns in *e*, whether masculine or feminine, form their plural in *i*, except *mille*, a thousand, which makes *mila*, and *re*, *specie*, *effigie*, *l' esequie*, which have no change of termination for their plural.

Nouns in *i* are the same in the plural as in the singular.

Nouns in *o* are generally masculine, and follow the rule by forming their plural in *i*; except the following, which form it in *a*, and are feminine in the plural: *l'anello, le anella; il braccio, le braccia; il budello, il calcagno, il cerchio, il ciglio, il corno, il dito, il ditello, il filo, il frutto, il gesto, il grido, il guscio, il ginocchio, il labro, il lenzuolo, il legno, il melo, il membro, il muro, il migliaio, il miglio, l' orecchio, l' osso, il paio, il pomo, il pugno, lo staio, il riso, l' uovo, il rubbio, il vestigio.* Nouns in *co* and *go*, of two syllables, take an *h* in the plural after the *c* and *g*; as *il fuoco, i fuochi:* except *il porco* and *il Greco*, which make *i porci, i Greci.* The other nouns in *co* and *go*, of more than two syllables, do not take the *h*; as *amico, amici;* except *albergo, antico, beccafico, bifolco, catafalco, dialogo, fiamingo, reciproco, siniscalco, tedesco, traffico*, which make *alberghi*, &c. *Astrologo* makes both *astrologhi* and *astrologi.* Nouns in *io* drop the *o* in forming their plural, if the *io* is a monosyllable; as *bacio, baci:* but if it is a dissyllable they take a long *i* or *j*; as *natio, natj.*

Nouns in *u* are the same in the plural as in the singular.

Observations on the Cases and Declensions.

The nouns remaining unchanged in termination in all their cases, it is not necessary to give any examples of their declension (if such it can with any propriety be called). The examples which have been given at length of the modes of marking the different cases of the articles will be sufficient guides for those of the nouns. Where the noun is used without any article, its case will be marked, as in English, by its situation in the sentence, or by a preposition. However,

In the Spanish and Portuguese, the accusative case of a personal noun is always marked by the preposition *à*, both with and without an article, whilst the accusative case of nouns not personal is like the nominative case; as,

Span.	Pedro ama à Pablo.	El hombre ama la virtud.
Port.	Pedro ama a Pablo.	O homem ama a virtude.
Ital.	Pietro ama Paoli.	L'uomo ama la virtu.
Engl.	Peter loves Paul.	Man loves virtue.

In the Italian, the accusative and nominative cases of nouns are, as in the English, similar.

Augmentatives and Diminutives.

Among the peculiarities which the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages have in common, are those of augmenting and diminishing the signification of words by the addition of certain syllables to the end of them.

In the Spanish, the syllables augmenting the signification are *on, azo, ona, aza, ote;* as from *Hombre*, a man; *hombron, hombrazo, hombronazo,* a great, big, or

large man: *Muger*, a woman; *mugerona*, *mugeraza*, *mugeronaza*, a great woman, a large gross woman: *Grande*, great; *grandon*, *grandote*, *grandazo*, very great, huge.

In the Portuguese they are *zarraõ*, *eiraõ*, *eirona*, *ono*, *ona*; as from *Homem*, a man; *homemzarraõ*, a great man: *Tolo*, a fool; *toleiraõ*, *toleirona*, a great fool: *Molher*, a woman; *molherona*, a large woman.

In the Italian they are *one*, *accio*; as *Cappello*, a hat; *cappellone*, a great hat; *cappellaccio* a great ugly hat; *Sala*, a hall; *salone*, a large hall; *salaccia*, a great nasty hall: also in *ame*, denoting abundance; as *gentame*, abundance of people.

In the Spanish the diminutives are *ico*, *ica*, *illo*, *illa*, *ito*, *ita*, *uelo*, *uela*, *ete*, *in*, *ejo*, and *en*: as *Chico*, a young one, or small; *chiquito*, *chiquillo*, *chicuelo*, *chiquituelo*, a pretty little one, or very small: *Calvo*, bald; *calvete*, rather bald: *Espada*, sword; *espadin*, a little sword: *Animal*, an animal; *animalejo*, an animalcule.

In the Portuguese, in *inho*, *inha*, *zinho*, *zinha*: as *Bicho*, a worm; *bichinho*, a little worm: *Irmaõ*, a brother; *irmaõzinho*, a dear little brother.

In the Italian, in *ino*, *ina*, *etto*, *etta*, *ello*, *ella*, *uccio*, *uccia*, *uzzo*, *icciuolo*: as *Povero*, poor; *poverino*, *poverretto*, *poverello*, *poverina*, a poor little man or woman; *Uomo*, a man; *uomuccio*, *uomuzzo*, *uomicciulo*, a dwarf, or poor little man, &c.

THE ADJECTIVES.

In the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, the adjective is not an indeclinable word, as in the English; but it has a masculine and feminine, a singular and plural termination, agreeing with its noun in number and gender. Like the noun, and in this respect similar to the adjective in English, it has no variation of termination for the different cases.

The rules which have been given for the formation of the plural number of the nouns will serve for that of the adjectives, with the sole exception of the Italian adjectives in *e*, whose plural feminine change the final *e* of the singular to an *i*.

The rules for the formation of the feminine are very simple; as the feminine is formed, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, by the addition of an *a* to the masculine singular, where it terminates in a consonant, and by the change of *o* to *a* where the masculine singular terminates in the former vowel. Adjectives ending in *e* are common to both genders in all three languages.

In the Italian, adjectives all end either in *o* or *e* in the masculine singular; the plural of the former is in *i* for the masculine and *e* for the feminine, and of the latter, in *i* for both genders.

To the general rule, in Spanish and Portuguese, for the formation of the feminine of adjectives ending in a consonant in the masculine singular, there are some exceptions: viz.

In the Spanish, some adjectives in *l* are common to both genders; as *maternal, fiel, facil, azul:* others in

r; as *secular, familiar, superior, inferior:* others in *s;* as *cortes, torrontes, montes:* others in *z;* as *capaz, soez, feliz, veloz:* and also some in *a* and *i*, common to both genders; as *Persa, escrita, Moscovita, Valadi, Turqui.*

In the Portuguese, the adjectives ending in *ez* and *l* are for the most part common to both genders: some few, as *Francez, Portuguez, Hespanhol,* follow the general rule, and make *Franceza, Portugueza, Hespanhola.*

Of the adjectives, some are placed before and others after the noun, and it is difficult to give any certain general rule for their position. If of one or two syllables they generally precede, and if of more than two syllables succeed, the noun. If there are more than one adjective they are all placed after the noun, as are also adjectives of names of nations, of colours, of figure, or expressive of some natural or physical quality.

When the following adjectives are placed before the noun, they lose the final vowel of the masculine singular:

Spanish—*Bueno, malo, alguno, primero, uno, ninguno, postrero:* and also *grande* becomes *gran; santo, san;* and *ciento, cien.*

Portuguese—*Cento* becomes *cem.*

Italian—*Uno, buono,* and likewise *grande, santo, bello, quello,* make *gran, san, bel,* and *quel:* the first, *gran,* remains so even before a substantive of the feminine gender*.

Adjectives of dimensions come after the words of the

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* See Observations on the Retrenchment of the Vowel in the Italian Language, at the end of this work.

measure of magnitude, as in the English, but are preceded by the preposition *de, de, di;* as

Spanish—*Seis pies, de alto, de ancho, de largo,* &c.

Portuguese—*Seis pies, de alto, de largo, de comprido,* &c.

Italian—*Sei piedi, di alto, di ampio, di lungo,* &c.

English—*Six feet, high, broad, long.*

Degrees of Comparison.

1st, The comparative is formed by the aid of the adverbs: viz.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
mas	mais	piu	more
menos	menos	meno	less

as,

mas o menos bello	mais ó menos bello	piu o meno bello	more or less handsome.

There are however in each language some adjectives of the comparative degree, which are such of themselves without the addition of the adverbs; as,

mejor	melhor	migliore & meglio	better
peor	peor	peggiore	worse
mayor	mayor	maggiore	greater
menor	menor	minore	less
mas	mais	piu	more
menos	menos	meno	less.

2nd, The superlative is formed by the aid of the same adverbs accompanied by the definite article; as

el mas la mas lo mas	o mais a mais	il piu la piu	the most.
el menos la menos lo menos	o menos a menos	il meno la meno	the least.

as,

el mas bello	o mas bello	il piu bello	the handsomest or most handsome.

Besides which mode, the superlative degree is also formed by the addition, to the positive degree, omitting its final vowel, of

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
isimo	issimo	issimo	est.

as,

bellisimo	bellissimo	bellissimo	handsomest.

There are a few exceptions to this rule in the Spanish and Portuguese languages; as

In the Spanish, *bueno* makes *bonisimo; fuerte, fortisimo; fiel, fidelisimo:* and the adjectives in *ble* change that syllable into *bili;* as *amable, amabilisimo: bueno* also makes *optimo; malo, pesimo; grande, maximo; pequeño, minimo; baxo, infimo;* and *alto, supremo.*

In the Portuguese, *frio* makes *frigidissimo; antigo, antiguissimo; capaz, capacissimo; nobre, nobilissimo; acre, acerrimo; rico, riquissimo; bom, bonissimo; fiel, fidelissimo; sagrado, sacratissimo.*

The word *than* following the comparative degree of an adjective is rendered differently in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian; as,

In the Spanish.—1st, When it is followed by a noun or pronoun, it is rendered by *que;* as *mas virtuoso que Socrate,—que tu,* more virtuous than Socrates,—than thou. 2nd, *Than what* are rendered by *de lo que;* as *mas sabio de lo que pensaron,* wiser than what they thought, *or* wiser than they thought. 3rd, Before a cardinal number or noun of quantity, by *de;* as *tenemos mas de dos libros,* we have more than two books.

In the Portuguese.—1st, *Than* is rendered by *que;* as *mais branco que a neve,* whiter than snow. 2nd, *Than what,* by *do que;* as *isto he mais do que eu lhe*

disse, this is more than what I told him. 3rd, *Than,* after *superior, inferior,* and some others, is rendered by the dative case; as *o outro he superior a este,* the other is superior to this.

In the Italian.—1st, *Than* is rendered by the genitive case; as *più chiaro del sole,* clearer than the sun; *piu dotto di Cicerone,* more learned than Cicero; *piu stimato di me,* more esteemed than I; *piu bello di mio fratello,* more handsome than my brother. 2nd, Except *than* be followed by an adjective, a verb, or an adverb, when it is rendered by *che;* as *piu biancho che giallo,* more white than yellow; *piu povero che ricco,* more poor than rich; *scrive piu che non parla,* he writes more than he speaks; *e meglio tardi che mai,* it is better late than never.

The Cardinal Numbers are,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Uno, una, un	Hum, huma	Un, uno, una	One
dos	dous, duas	duoi, due	two
tres	tres	tre	three
quatro	quatro	quattro	four
cinco	cinco	cinque	five
seis	seis	sei	six
siete	sete	sette	seven
ocho	outo u oito	otto	eight
nueve	nove	nove	nine
diez	dez	dieci	ten
once	onze	undici	eleven
doce	doze	dodici	twelve
trece	treze	tredici	thirteen
catorce	quatorze	quattordici	fourteen
quince	quinze	quindici	fifteen
diez y seis	dezaseis	sedici	sixteen
diez y siete	dezasete	dieci sette, diciasette	seventeen

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
diez y ocho	dezouto	dieci otto, dicia otto	eighteen
diez y nueve	dezanove	dieci nove, dicia nove	nineteen
veinte	vinte	venti	twenty
veinte y uno, &c.	vinte e hum, &c.	ventuno	twenty-one
treinta	trinta	trenta	thirty
quarenta	quarenta	quarenta	forty
cinquenta	cincoenta	cinquanta	fifty
sesenta	sessenta	sessanta	sixty
setenta	setenta	settanta	seventy
ochenta	oitenta	ottanta	eighty
noventa	noventa	nonanta	ninety
ciento	cento	cento	one hundred
doscientos	duzentos	ducento	two hundred
trecientos	trecentos	trecento	three hundred
quatrocientos	quatrocentos	quattrocento	four hundred
quinientos	quinhentos	cinquicento	five hundred
seiscientos	seiscentos	seicento	six hundred
setecientos	setecentos	settecento	seven hundred
ochocientos	outocentos	ottocento	eight hundred
novecientos	novecentos	novecento	nine hundred
mil	mil	mille	a thousand
dosmil, &c.	dous mil	due mila	two thousand
millon, &c.	milhaõ *or* conto, &c.	millione *or* miglione, &c.	a million, &c.

The Ordinal Numbers are,

Primero	Primeiro	Primo	First
segundo	segundo	secondo	second
tercero	terceiro	terzo	third
quarto	quarto	quarto	fourth
quinto	quinto	quinto	fifth
sexto	sexto	sexto	sixth
septimo	setimo	settimo	seventh
octavo	oitavo	ottavo	eighth
nono	nono	nono	ninth
decimo	decimo	decimo	tenth
undecimo	undecimo *or* unzeno	undecimo	eleventh

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
duodecimo	*duodecimo*	*duodecimo*	twelfth
tercio decimo	decimo tercio	decimo terzo	thirteenth
quarto decimo	decimo quarto	decimo quarto	fourteenth
quinto decimo	decimo quinto	decimo quinto	fifteenth
decimo sexto	decimo sexto	decimo sexto	sixteenth
decimo septimo	decimo setimo	decimo settimo	seventeenth
decimo octavo	decimo oitavo	decimo ottavo	eighteenth
decimo nono	decimo nono	decimo nono	nineteenth
vigesimo	vigesimo *or* ventesimo	ventesimo	twentieth
vigesimo primo	vigesimo primeiro	ventesimo primo	one-and-twentieth
trigesimo	trigesimo	trentesimo	thirtieth
quadragesimo	quadragesimo *or* quarentesimo	quarentesimo	fortieth
quinquagesimo	quinquagesimo	cinquantesimo	fiftieth
sexagesimo	sexagesimo	sessantesimo	sixtieth
septuagesimo	septuagesimo	settantesimo	seventieth
octogesimo	octagesimo	ottantesimo	eightieth
nonagesimo	nonagesimo	nonantesimo	ninetieth
centesimo	centesimo	centesimo	one hundredth
ducentesimo	duzentesimo	ducentesimo	two hundredth
trecentesimo	trecentesimo	trecentesimo	three hundredth
quadrigentesimo	quadragentesimo	quattrocentesimo	four hundredth
quingentesimo	quingentesimo	cinquecentesimo	five hundredth
sexentesimo	sexentesimo	seicentesimo	six hundredth.
septingentesimo	septingentesimo	settecentesimo	seven hundred
octogentesimo	octagentesimo	ottocentesimo	eight hundredth
nonagentesimo	nonagentesimo	novecentesimo	nine hundredth
milesimo, &c.	millesimo, &c.	millesimo, &c.	one thousandth, &c.

THE PRONOUNS.

The Pronouns may be divided into four species: viz. Personal, Demonstrative, Possessive, and Relative.

The personal pronouns are,

			SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
First Pers.	*Sing.*		Yo	Eu	Io	I.
	Plur.		Nos *or* nosotros, *and fem.* nosotras	nos	noi	we.
Second Pers.	*Sing.*		Tu	tu	tu	thou.
	Plur.		Vos *or* vosotros, *and fem.* vosotras	vos	voi	you *or* ye.
Third Pers.	*Sing.*	*Masc.*	El	elle	egli	he.
		Fem.	Ella	ella	ella *or* essa	she.
		Neut.	Ello	—	——	it.
	Plur.	*Masc.*	Ellos	elles	eglino	they.
		Fem.	Ellas	ellas	elleno, esse	

They are declined as follows:

First Person.—Singular Number.

	SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
N.	Yo	Eu	Io	I.
G.	De mi	De mim	Di me	Of me, mine.
D.	A, *or* para, mi, me	A, *or* para, mim, me	A me, mi	To me.
A.	Me, a mi	A mim, me	Me, mi	Me.
Ab.	Por mi, conmigo	Por mim, comigo	Da me, con meco	For, with me.

Plural Number.

Nom.	Nos *or* nosotros, nosotras	Nos	Noi	We.
Gen.	De nosotros, de nosotras,	De nos	Di noi	Of us, ours.
Dat.	A nosotros, nos, a nosotras	A nos, nos	A noi, ci	To us.
Acc.	Nos, a nosotros, a nosotras	A nos	Noi, ci	Us.
Abl.	Por nosotros, por nosotras	Por nos	Da noi	For, by, us.

Second Person.—Singular Number.

N.	Tu	Tu	Tu	Thou.
G.	De ti	De ti	Di te	Of thee, thine.
D.	A ti, te	A ti, te	A te, ti	To thee.
A.	Te, a ti	A ti, te	Te, ti	Thee.
V.	Tu	Tu	Tu	Thou.
A.	Por ti, contigo	De ti, comtigo	Da te, conte, teco	For, from, thee.

Second Person.—Plural Number.

	SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Nom.	Vos, vosotros, vosotras	Vos	Voi	You *or* Ye.
Gen.	De vosotros, de vosotras	De vos	Di voi	Of you, yours.
Dat.	A vosotros, os, a vosotras	A vos, vos	A voi, vi	To you.
Acc.	A vosotros, os, a vosotras	A vos, vos	Voi, vi	You.
Voc.	Vosotros, vosotras	Vos	Voi	Ye *or* you.
Abl.	Por vosotros, por vosotras	Por vos	Da voi	From you.

Third Person.—Masculine Gender.

Singular Number.

Nom.	El	Elle	Egli	He.
Gen.	De el	D' elle	Di lui	Of him, his.
Dat.	A el, le	A elle, lhe	A lui, gli	To him, him.
Acc.	A el, le	A elle, o	Lui, lo	Him.
Abl.	Por el	Por elle	Da lui	From him.

Plural Number.

Nom.	Ellos	Elles	Eglino	They.
Gen.	De ellos	D' elles	Di loro	Of them, theirs.
Dat.	A ellos, les	A elles, lhes	A loro, loro, li	To them.
Acc.	A ellos, los	A elles, os	Loro, li	Them.
Abl.	Por ellos	Por elles	Da loro	From them.

Third Person.—Feminine Gender.

Singular Number.

Nom.	Ella	Ella	Ella, essa	She.
Gen.	De ella	D' ella	Di lei	Of her, hers.
Dat.	A ella, le	A ella, lhe	A lei, le	To her.
Acc.	A ella, la	A ella, a	Lei, la	Her.
Abl.	Por ella	Por ella	Da lei	From her.

Third Person, Feminine.—Plural Number.

	SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Nom.	Ellas	Ellas	Elleno, esse	They.
Gen.	De ellas	D' ellas	Di loro	Of them, theirs.
Dat.	A ellas, les	A ellas, lhes	A loro, loro	To them.
Acc.	A ellas, las	A ellas, as	Loro, le	Them.
Abl.	Por ellas	Por ellas	Da loro	From them.

Neuter Gender.—Singular Number.

Nom.	Ello, lo	——	——	It.
Gen.	De ello, delo	——	——	Of it, its.
Dat.	A ello, alo	——	——	To it.
Acc.	Lo, lo	——	——	It.
Abl.	Por ello, por lo	——	——	For it.

Besides the foregoing, there is another personal pronoun which has no nominative case, and is the same in the masculine and feminine genders, and singular and plural numbers: viz.

	SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Gen.	De si	De si	De se	Of himself, herself, itself, themselves.
Dat.	A si, se	A si, se	A se, si	To &c.
Acc.	Se, a si	Se, a si	Si, se	Himself &c.
Abl.	Por si	Por si	Da se	For himself &c.

All the foregoing pronouns are frequently compounded with the pronouns

	SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Sing.	Mismo, misma	Mesmo, mesma	Stesso, stessa	Self.
Plur.	Mismos, mismas	Mesmos, mesmas	Stessi, stesse	Selves.

as,

Yo mismo	Eu mesmo	Io stesso	I myself.

The personal pronouns when in the dative and accusative cases are usually, in English, placed after the verb; but in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages they are most commonly placed before the verb, between it and its nominative case when expressed. Where

two pronouns occur together, the first person precedes the second and third, and the second person the third; but although they are commonly placed before the verb, yet the construction of the sentence is frequently as good when they follow the verb: indeed, the rule is always to place them after, when the verb is in the infinitive or imperative mood, or a gerund.

In the Spanish, you may say *me amas*, or *amas me*, indifferently; but if the nominative be expressed, you must say *los buenos me aman*, and not *aman me*. In the beginning of a sentence you may say *preguntarán me acaso*, or *acaso me preguntarán*, but not *acaso preguntarán*. When *nos*, *vos*, or *os*, follow the verb, it drops its final consonant; as *salgamonos* for *salgamos nos*; and when *me*, *te*, *le*, *la*, *lo*, *se*, *les*, *los*, *las*, follow the verb, they are written with it as one word, although there may be more than one pronoun; as *busquenmele*.

In the Portuguese, *him*, *her*, *them*, and *it*, are expressed by *o*, *a*, *os*, and *as*, either before or after the verb: in the second person singular and first and second persons plural, when they come after the verb, the verb loses its final *s*, and the pronoun takes an *l* before it; also after the infinitive mood the final *r* of the verb is sunk, and the pronoun likewise augmented by an *l*; as *tu amalo*, *para amalo*.

In the Italian, *loro* always comes after the verb; and, whether before or after the verb, *us*, *you*, *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *it*, when in the dative or accusative cases, are expressed by *ci*, *vi*, *mi*, *ti*, *si*, *gli*, &c.

In addressing each other, the Spaniards, Portuguese,

and Italians do not, as the English, make use of the pronoun of the second person plural, *you*, but of a noun with a possessive pronoun, or of the pronouns personal of the third person: thus, to express *You are in the right*, the Spaniard would say

	Vuestra merced	*tiene razon.*
written	*Vm.*	
contracted into and pronounced	*Usted*	
The Portuguese,	*Vossa merce*	*tem razaõ.*
written	*Vmce*	
pronounced	*Vosmerce*	
The Italian,	*Vostra signoria*	*ha ragione.*
written	*V. S.*	
pronounced	*Vossignoria*	

making use of the personal pronouns of the third persons where *vm.*, *vmce.*, *v. s.*, cannot be used. In the Italian, however, *Vossignoria* is become obsolete among the fashionable Italians, and it is better to use *Il signore*, *La signora*, and the pronouns of the third person when you address another.

The English use the verb *to be*, impersonally, in expressing the phrases, *It is* I, *It is* thou, &c.; but the idiom of Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, requires the verb to agree with its nominative case: thus, *It is I*, *It is thou*, must be rendered in

Spanish by	*Soy yo*,	*Eres tu.*
Portuguese	*Sou eu*,	*Es tu.*
Italian	*Sono io*,	*Sei tu*, &c.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are,

in the

SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.	
Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
M. Este,	estos.	Este,	estes.	Questo, costui,	questi, costoro.	This,	these.
F. Esta,	estas.	Esta,	estas.	Questa, costei,	queste, costoro.		
N. Esto,	——	Isto,	——	Questo, cio,	——		
M. Ese,	esos.	Esse,	essos.	Quel, quello, & colui,	quelli, quei, coloro.	That,	those.
F. Esa,	esas.	Essa,	essas.	Quella, colei,	quelle, coloro.		
N. Eso,	——	Isso,	——	Questo, cio,	——		
M. Aquel,	aquellos.	Aquelle,	aquelles.	Colui,	coloro.	That,	those.
F. Aquella,	aquellas.	Aquella,	aquellas.	Colei,	coloro.		
N. Aquello,	——	Aquillo,	——	——	——		

In the Spanish and Portuguese, the above demonstrative pronouns are frequently compounded with the adjective.

SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ENGLISH.
Otro,	*otra.*	*Outro,*	*outra.*	*Other;* as,
Estotro,	estotra.	Estoutro,	estoutra.	This other.
Esotro,	esotra.	Essoutro,	essoutra.	That other, &c.
Aquelotro,	aquellaotra.	Aquelloutro,	aquelloutra.	

The different cases of these pronouns are formed by the aid of the prepositions, in the same manner as those of the articles and nouns. In the genitive cases of the Spanish and Portuguese there is an ellipsis of the vowel *e* of the preposition *de*, making *d'este, d'ese, d'aquel,* &c.; also in the Portuguese, when the preposition *em* comes before a demonstrative pronoun, custom has authorized its being changed into an *n;* as *em este,* &c. are written and pronounced *n'este,* &c.

In the Italian, *questi* and *quegli* are often used for the singular; as *Questi fu felice, quegli sfortunato,* This man was happy, that unfortunate; but only when speaking of a man, or a higher rational being: in speaking of a beast, animal, or inanimate thing, *questo* and *qual* are used.

The Possessive Pronouns are,

in the

SPANISH.		PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
Singular Number.						
Masc.	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	
Mio,	mia.	Meu,	minha.	Mio,	mia.	My, mine.
Tuyo,	tuya.	Teu,	tua.	Tuo,	tua.	Thy, thine.
Suyo,	suya.	Seu,	sua.	Suo,	sua.	His, her, hers.
Nuestro,	nuestra.	Nosso,	nossa.	Nostro,	nostra.	Our, ours.
Vuestro,	vuestra.	Vosso,	vossa.	Vostro,	vostra.	Your, yours.
Suyo,	suya.	Seu,	sua.	Loro,	loro.	Their, theirs.
Plural Number.						
Mios,	mias.	Meus,	minhas.	Miei,	mie.	My, mine.
Tuyos,	tuyas.	Teus,	tuas.	Tuoi,	tue.	Thy, thine.
Suyos,	suyas.	Seus,	suas.	Suoi,	sue.	His, her, hers.
Nuestros,	nuestras.	Nossos,	nossas.	Nostri,	nostre.	Our, ours.
Vuestros,	vuestras.	Vossos,	vossas.	Vostri,	vostre.	Your, yours.
Suyos,	suyas.	Seus,	suas.	Loro,	loro.	Their, theirs.

In the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, the possessive pronouns do not agree in number and gender, as in the English language with the possessor, but with the person or thing possessed.

Their variation of cases is marked, like those of the articles and nouns, by the aid of prepositions; but it must be remembered that the Portuguese and Italians make use of the definite article before these pronouns; as,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Mi libro,	O meu libro,	Il mio libro,	My book.

except before nouns of dignity and relationship; as,

PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Vossa magestade,	Vostra maesta,	Your majesty.
Meu pai,	Mio padre,	My father.

In the Spanish, *mio*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, lose the last syllable when they precede the noun; as *Mi patria*, *tu padre*. *su fortuna*. Had they followed, they would have retained the syllables; as *Patria mia*, *padre tuyo*, *fortuna suya*.

In the Spanish, as well as in the Portuguese and Italian, when these pronouns are used relatively, that is, without a substantive expressed, the definite article is used before them; as,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Su padre y el mio,	Seu pay e o meu,	Suo padre e il mio,	Your father and mine.

except after the verb *to be*, when the article is omitted in each language; as,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Es mio,	He meu,	È mio,	It is mine.
Es suyo,	He seu,	E suo,	It is yours.

The second person singular, as appears from the foregoing examples, is expressed by the pronoun of the third person singular; and not, as in English, by the pronoun of the second person plural.

When the possessive pronoun in English is prefixed to a noun expressing any part of the body, it must be rendered in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, in general, by the definite article with a personal pronoun preceding the verb; as,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
El me dió la mano,	Elle me deu a mão,	Egli mi diedi *or* die la mano,	He gave me his hand.
Me duele la cabeza,	Me doe a cabeça,	Mi duole la testa,	My head aches.

The Relative Pronouns are,

in the

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Quien, quienes,	Quem,	Che *and* chi,	Who.
Que,	Que,	Che,	That, *and* what?
El qual, la qual, Los quales, las quales, qual?	Oqual, aqual, Osquaes, asquaes, qual?	Il qual, la quale, I quali, le quali, quale?	Which.
Cuyo, cuya, Cuyos, cuyas,	Cujo, cuja, Cujos, cujas,	Cui,	Whose.

Their variation of cases is marked by the aid of the prepositions.

In Spanish, *quien* makes *quienes* in the plural; *que* is common to both numbers; *qual* makes *quales*, and *cuyo cuya, cuyos cuyas.*

In Portuguese, *quem* and *que* are common, but *qual* makes *quaes* in the plural, and *cujo cuja, cujos cujas.*

In Italian, *who*, when not an interrogative, is *che;* when interrogative it is expressed by *chi.* It is also more received to use *che* for *who, which,* and *that,* as a relative, than *quale, quali, il quale, i quali, laquale, lequali.* The Italian idiom for *whose* is slightly different from that of the English, Spanish, and Portuguese. In the first of these, *whose* has no variation either of number, case, or gender: in the Spanish and Portuguese it has a masculine and feminine, with singular and plural terminations agreeing, like the adjectives and possessive pronouns, with the substantive or thing possessed; whilst in the Italian it has scarcely varied from the genitive case of the pronoun *chi*, who; being expressed by *di cui* and *di chi;* or by *cui* placed between the definite article and the substantive. *Whose* may be expressed in the Spanish and Portuguese also, as in the Italian and in the English, by the genitive case of the pronouns: viz. in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
Quem, que, elqual,	Quem, que, aquel,	Who, which.

In the Spanish and Portuguese, *quien* and *quem* are used only for persons, *que* for both persons and things; when used interrogatively, the former are used

for persons, and the latter for things. *Quien* and *quem* are never used as relatives to nouns or pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases, they may be so used in the genitive, dative, and ablative cases.

Examples.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
¿Quien es el hombre?	Quem he o homem?	Chi è l' uomo?	Who is the man?
¿Qual es el hombre?	Qual he o homem?	Quale è l' uomo?	Which is the man?
¿Que es el hombre?	Que he o homem?	Che è l' uomo?	What is the man?
¿Que hombre es aquel?	Que homem e aquelle?	Che uomo è quel?	What man is that?
El hombre que, *and never* quien.	O homem que, *and never* quem.	L' uomo che, *or* l' uomo il quale,	The man who.
El hombre cuya casa.	O homem cuja casa.	L' uomo la cui casa.	The man whose house.
¿Cuya es aquella casa?	Cuja he aquella casa?	A cui è la casa?	Whose house is that?
Cuyas bellezas.	Cujas bellezas.	Le cui bellezze, *or* Le di cui bellezze.	Whose beauties.
A cuyo padre, *or* Al padre de quien.	A cujo padre, *or* Ao padre de quem.	Al cui padre, *or* Al di cui padre, *or* Al padre di cui.	To whose father.
Yo, que amo, *and not* Yo, quien.	Eu, que amo, *and not* Eu, quem.	Io, che amo.	I, who love.

Mixed Pronouns.

In the Portuguese and Italian languages, from custom in pronunciation and writing, a class of pronouns has arisen called *mixed*, that is, two pronouns coming together form but one word: this in reality is only a contraction; but as this class of pronouns forms a great difficulty in learning these languages, grammarians have given the following list:

PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
Mixed.	*Uncompounded.*	*Mixed.*	*Uncompounded.*	
Mo,	Me o.	Melo,	Mi lo.	Me of it, him; it to me.
		Mene*,	Mi ne.	
Ma,	Me a.	Mela,	Mi la.	Me of it, her; it to me.

* The particle *ne*, signifying *some*, or *of it*, is not found classed among the pronouns, although from this use of it it ought to be so, and also as the poets use it for *ci*, us.

PORTUGUESE.		ITALIAN.		ENGLISH.
Mixed.	*Uncompounded.*	*Mixed.*	*Uncompounded.*	
Mos,	Me os.	Meli,	Mi li.	Me of them.
Mas,	Me as.	Mele,	Mi le.	Them to me.
To,	Te o.	Telo,	Ti lo.	Thee of it *or* him, *or* it to thee.
		Tene,	Ti ne.	
Ta,	Te a.	Tela,	Ti la.	Thee of it *or* her, *or* it to thee.
Tos,	Te os.	Teli,	Ti li.	Thee of them, *or*
Tas,	Te as.	Tele,	Ti le.	Them to thee.
Selo,	Se lo.	Selo,	Se lo.	It to him, her, *or*
		Sene,	Se ne.	
Sela,	Se la.	Sela,	Se la.	themselves.
Selos,	Se los.	Seli,	Se li.	Them to him, her, *or*
Selas,	Se las.	Sele,	Se le.	themselves.
Lho,	Lhe o.	Glielo,	Gli lo.	To him *or* her of it,
		Gliene,	Gli ne.	*or* it to him *or*
Lha,	Lhe a.	Gliela,	Gli la.	her.
Lhos,	Lhe os. Lhes o,	Glieli,	Gli li.	To them of it, to him
Lhas,	Lhe as. Lhes a.	Gliele,	Gli le.	*or* to her of them.
Nolo,	Nos o.	Celo,	Ci lo.	Us of it, *or* it to us.
		Cene,	Ci ne.	
Nola,	Nos a.	Cela,	Ci la.	
Nolos,	Nos os.	Celi,	Ci li.	Them to us.
Nolas,	Nos as.	Cele,	Ci la.	
Volo,	Vos o.	Velo,	Vi lo.	You of it, *or* it to you.
		Vene,	Vi ne.	
Vola,	Vos a.	Vela,	Vi la.	
Volos,	Vos os.	Veli,	Vi li.	You of them, *or* them
Volas,	Vos as.	Vele,	Vi le.	to you.

The following words are usually put down by grammarians as improper pronouns, partaking somewhat of the nature of a pronoun and an adjective.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Quienquiera, quienes quiera.	Quemquer.	Chiunque.	Whoever.
Qualquiera, quales quiera.	Qualquer, quaes quer.	Qualsivoglia.	Whatsoever.
Cada.	Çada.	Ogni.	Each.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Cada uno, cada una.	Cada hum, cada huma.	Ciascuno, ciascuna.	Every one, each.
Alguno, alguna.	Algum, alguma.	Alcuno, alcuna.	Some.
Algunos, algunas.	Alguns, algumas.	Alcuni, alcune.	
Nadie.	Ninguem.	Nissuno.	Nobody.
Ninguno, ninguna.	Nenhum, nenhuma.	Veruno.	No one.
Ningunos, ningunas.	Nenhums, nenhumas.	Veruna.	

With some others: but as the propriety of such a classification may fairly be questioned, no further notice need be taken of them here.

THE VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs in Spanish and Portuguese are four, and in the Italian two, viz.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Haber.	Haver.	Avere.	To have.
Tener.	Ter.	Tenere, *not classed as an auxiliary verb.*	
Ser.	Ser.	Essere.	To be.
Estar.	Estar.	Stare, *not classed as an auxiliary.*	

The Spanish and Portuguese grammarians have usually classed the auxiliary verbs in the foregoing manner, although I think it is to be doubted whether *tener* in Spanish, *haver* in Portuguese, and *estar* in both languages, can properly be called auxiliaries. The Portuguese undoubtedly use *ter* as the auxiliary verb where the Spaniards use *haber*, and the Italians *avere;* but *ter* is also in Portuguese a verb active, having the same significations, which are many, as *tener* in Spanish and *tenere* in Italian. And in like manner *estar* in

Spanish and Portuguese has the same significations as *stare* in Italian. Although the Italian grammarians do not class *tenere* and *stare* among their auxiliary verbs, yet, as they are evidently the same verbs as *tener*, *ter*, and *estar*, in Spanish and Portuguese, their conjugations are given with those of these Spanish and Portuguese auxiliaries, as the grammarians (improperly, I conceive, except *ter*,) call them. In general they may be rendered one for the other in translating from one language to the other, although in each language they have their peculiar significations, which can only be learned by studying its peculiar idioms: thus, *ter*, as has been observed before, is the auxiliary verb in the Portuguese, where the Spaniards and Italians use *haber* and *avere;* whilst *ter* retains, and is used in, most of the same significations as *tener* in the Spanish and *tenere* in the Italian.

There is an idiom in the use of the verb *haber*, *haver*, common to the Spanish and Portuguese languages: thus, they say in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
He de haber.	Hei de haver.	I must have.
Habia de haber.	Havia de haver.	I was to have.
Habré de haber.	Haverei de haver.	I shall be obliged to have.
&c.	&c.	

And the Italians use the verb *avere* with the prepositions *da* and *a*, for the verb *dovere;* as *Ho da fare*, I ought to speak; *Avendo a dire*, Being to speak: in the sense of *dovendo dire*. The Portuguese also have an idiom for expressing the future time by placing the auxiliary verb *haver* after the infinitive mood of another verb; as *Dar vos hei*, I will give you; *Dar lhe hei*, I

will give to him, &c.: and also for the preterimperfect tense subjunctive mood; as *Dar lhe hia*, I should give to him. Which modes of expressing seem to be only the unabbreviated old methods, which probably were also in use to express each tense of every verb, but which usage has altered into tenses with terminations; for there can be but little doubt that *darei* and *dar hei*, *daria* and *dar hia*, having the same significations, are one and the same, the former being the abbreviations of the latter.

The CONJUGATION of the *simple** Tenses of the Auxiliary Verb, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Haber.	Haver.	Avere.	To have.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Haber.	Haver.	Avere.	To have.
	Participle.		
Habido.	Havido.	Avuto.	Had.
	Gerund.		
Habiendo.	Habendo.	Avendo.	Having.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Yo he	Eu hey	Io ho	I have
tu has	tu has	tu hai	thou hast
el ha	elle ha	egli ha	he hath *or* has
nosotros hemos *or* hab'mos	nos havemos *or* hemos	noi abbiamo	we have
vosotros habeis	vos haveis *or* heis	voi avete	ye have
ellos han.	elles haõ.	eglino hanno.	they have.

* See Observations under the head of Compound Tenses, pag. 64.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Habia	Havia *or* hia	Avevo *or* aveva	I had
habias	havias *or* hias	avevi	thou hadst
habia	havia *or* hia	aveva	he had
habíamos	haviamos *or* hiamos	avevamo	we had
habíais	havieis *or* hieis	avevate	ye had
habian.	haviaõ *or* hiaõ.	avevano.	they had.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Hube	Houve	Ebbi	I had
hubiste	houveste	avesti	thou hadst
hubo	houve	ebbe	he had
hubimos	houvemos	avemmo	we had
hubísteis	houvestes	avéste	ye had
hubiéron.	houveraõ.	ebbero.	they had.
	Future Tense.		
Habré	Haverei	Avrò	I shall *or* will have
habrás	haverás	avrai	thou, &c.
habrá	haverá	avrà	he, &c.
habrémos	haverémos	avremo	we, &c.
habréis	havéreis	avrete	ye, &c.
habràn.	havéraõ.	avranno.	they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Habe tu	Hajas tu	Abbi tu	Have thou
haya el	haja elle	abbia egli	let him have
hayamos nosotros	hajamos nos	abbiamo noi	let us have
habed vosotros	havei vos	abbiate voi	have ye
hayan ellos.	hajaõ elles.	abbiano eglino.	let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Yo haya	Eu haja	Io abbia	I have *or* may have
tu hayas	tu hajas	tu abbi, abbia	thou mayst have
el haya	elle haja	egli abbia	he may have
nosotros hayamos	nos hajamos	noi abbiamo	we may have
vosotros hayais	vos hajais	voi abbiate	ye may have
ellos hayan.	elles hajaõ.	eglino abbiano.	they may have.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Que	*Que*	*Che*	*That*
Hubiera *or* hubiese	Houvera *or* houvesse	Avessi	I had, *or* would, could, should, *or* might have
hubieras *or* hubieses	houberas *or* houvesses	avessi	thou, &c.
hubiera *or* hubiese	houvera *or* houvesse	avesse	he, &c.
hubiéramos *or* hubiésemos	houveramos *or* houvessemos	avessimo	we, &c.
hubiérais *or* hubiéseis	houvereis *or* houvesseis	aveste	ye, &c.
hubieran *or* hubiesen.	houveraõ *or* houvessem.	avessero.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Habria	Haveria	Avrei	I should, would, could, *or* might have.
habrias	haverias	avresti	thou, &c.
habria	haveria	avrebbe	he, &c.
habríamos	haveriamos	avremmo	we, &c.
habríais	haverieis	avreste	ye, &c.
habrian.	haveriaõ.	avrebbero.	they, &c.
	Future Tense.		
Hubiere	Houver	[*There is no future subjunctive in the*	I shall, will, *or* may have
hubieres	houveres	*Italian: the future indicative or*	thou, &c.
hubiere	houver	*present subjunctive is used.*]	he, &c.
hubiéremos	houvermos		we, &c.
hubiéreis	houverdes		ye, &c.
hubieren.	houver.		they, &c.

The CONJUGATION of the simple Tenses of the Auxiliary Verb, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Tener.	Ter.	Tenere.	To have.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Tener.	Ter.	Tenere.	To have.
	Participle.		
Tenido.	Tido.	Tenuto.	Had.
	Gerund.		
Teniendo.	Tendo.	Tenendo.	Having.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Yo tengo	Eu tenho	Io tengo	I have
tu tienes	tu tens	tu tieni	thou hast
el tiene	elle tem	egli tiene	he has
nosotros tenemos	nos temos	noi teniamo	we have
vosotros teneis	vos tendes	voi tenete	ye have
ellos tienen.	elles tem.	eglino tengono.	they have.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Tenia	Tinha	Tenevo	I had
tenias	tinhas	tenevi	thou hadst
tenia	tinha	teneva	he had
teníamos	tinhamos	tenevamo	we had.
teníais	tinhieis	tenevate	ye had
tenian.	tinhaõ.	tenevano.	they had.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Tuve	Tive	Tenni	I had
tuviste	tiveste	tenesti	thou hadst
tuvo	teve	tenne	he had
tuvimos	tivemos	tenemmo	we had
tuvísteis	tivestes	teneste	ye had
tuviéron.	tiveraõ.	tennero.	they had.
	Future Tense.		
Tendré	Terei	Terrò	I shall *or* will have.
tendrás	teràs	terrai	thou, &c.
tendrá	terà	terrà	he, &c.
tendrémos	terèmos	terrèmo	we, &c.
tendréis	tereis	terrète	ye, &c.
tendrán.	teraõ.	terranno.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Ten	Tem	Tieni	Have thou
tenga	tenha	tenga	let him have
tengamos	tenhamos	teniamo	let us have
tened	tende	tenete	have ye
tengan.	tenhaõ.	tengano.	let them have.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Tenga	Tenha	Tenga	I may have
tengas	tenhas	tenga	thou, &c.
tenga	tenha	tenga	he, &c.
tengamos	tenhamos	teniamo	we, &c.
tengais	tenhais	teniate	ye, &c.
tengan.	tenhaõ.	tengano.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Tuviera *or* tuviese	Tivera *or* tivesse	Tenessi	I might, could, would, *or* should, have
tuvieras *or* tuvieses	tiveras *or* tivesses	tenessi	thou, &c.
tuviera *or* tuviese	tivera *or* tivesse	tenessi	he, &c.
tuviéramos *or* tuviésemos	tiveramos *or* tivessemos	tenessimo	we, &c.
tuviérais *or* tuviéseis	tivereis *or* tivesseis	teneste	ye, &c.
tuvieran *or* tuviesen.	tiveraõ *or* tivessem.	tenessero.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Tendria	Teria	Terrei	I should, would, could, *or* might, have.
tendrias	terias	terresti	thou, &c.
tendria	teria	terrebbe	he, &c.
tendríamos	teriamos	terremmo	we, &c.
tendríais	terieis	terreste	ye, &c.
tendrian.	teriaõ.	terrebero.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Future Tense.		
Tuviere	Tiver	———	I may have.
tuvieres	tiveres	———	thou, &c.
tuviere	tiver	———	he, &c.
tuviéremos	tivermos	———	we, &c.
tuviéreis	tiverdes	———	ye, &c.
tuvieren.	tiverem.	———	they, &c.

The CONJUGATION of the simple Tenses of the Auxiliary Verb, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Ser.	Ser.	Essere.	To be.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Ser.	Ser.	Essere.	To be.
	Participle.		
Sido.	Sido.	Stato.	Been.
	Gerund.		
Siendo.	Sendo.	Essendo, Sendo.	Being.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Yo soy	Eu sou	Io sono	I am.
tu eres	tu es	tu sei	thou art
el es	elle he	egli è	he is
nosotros somos	nos somos	noi siamo	we are
vosotros sois	vos sois	voi siete, sete	ye are
ellos son.	elles saõ.	eglino sono.	they are.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Era	Era	Ero	I was
eras	eras	eri	thou wast
era	era	era	he was
éramos	eramos	eramo, eravamo	we were
érais	ereis	erate, eravate	ye were
eran.	eraõ.	erano.	they were.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Fuí	Fui	Fui	I was
fuiste	foste	fuste, fosti	thou wast
fué	foi	fu	he was
fuímos	fomos	fummo	we were
fuisteis	fostes	fuste, foste	ye were
fueron.	foraõ.	furono.	they were.
	Future Tense.		
Seré	Serei	Sarò	I shall *or* will be
serás	seras	sarai	thou shalt *or* wilt be
será	sera	sarà	he shall *or* will be
serémos	seremos	saremo	we shall *or* will be
seréis	sereis	sarete	ye shall *or* will be
serán.	seraõ.	saranno.	they shall *or* will be.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Se	Se	Sii, sia	Be thou
sea	seja	sia	let him be
seamos	sejamos	siamo	let us be
sed	sede	siate	be ye
sean.	sejaõ.	siano, siino, sieno.	let them be.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Sea	Seja	Sia	I may be
seas	sejas	sia	thou mayst be
sea	seja	sia	he may be
seamos	sejamos	siamo	we may be
seais	sejais	siate	ye may be
sean.	sejaõ.	siano, siino, sieno.	they may be.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Fuera *or* fuese	Fora *or* fosse	Fossi, fussi	I were, *or* might, could, would, *or* should be.
fueras *or* fueses	foras *or* fosses	fossi, fussi	thou, &c.
fuera *or* fuese	fora *or* fosse	fosse, fusse	he, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
fuéramos *or* fuésemos	foramos *or* fossemos	fossimo, fussimo	we, &c.
fuérais *or* fuéseis	foreis *or* fosseis	foste, fuste	ye, &c.
fueran *or* fuesen.	foraõ *or* fossem.	fossero, fussero.	they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Seria	Seria	Sarei	I would, could, should, *or* might be
serias	serias	saresti	thou, &c.
seria	seria	sarebbe	he, &c.
seríamos	seriamos	saremmo	we, &c.
seríais	serieis	sareste	ye, &c.
serian.	seriaõ.	sarebbero, sarebbono.	they &c.

Future Tense.

Fuere	Fôr	———	I may be
fueres	fores	———	thou may be
fuere	for	———	he may be
fuéremos	formos	———	we may be
fuéreis	fordes	———	ye may be
fueren.	forem.	———	they may be.

The Italians in all the compound tenses of *Essere*, and also of *Stare*, to be, do not use the auxiliary verb *Avere*, to have, but *Essere*, to be; as,

Sono stato, I have been, and not *Ho stato*; and so throughout.

The Spanish and Portuguese use *Haber* and *Haver*, to have (as the English); example,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
He sido *or* estado.	Hei sido *or* estado.	I have been, &c.

The CONJUGATION of the simple Tenses of the Auxiliary Verb, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Estar.	Estar.	Stare.	To be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Estar.	Estar.	Stare.	To be.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Participle.		
Estado.	Estado.	Stato.	Been.
	Gerund.		
Estando.	Estando.	Stando.	Being.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Yo estoy	Eu estou	Io sto	I am
tu estas	tu estas	tu stai	thou art
el esta	elle esta	egli sta	he is
nosotros estamos	nos estamos	noi stiamo	we are
vosotros estais	vos estais	voi state	ye are
Ellos estan.	elles estaõ.	eglino stanno.	they are.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Estaba	Estava	Stavo	I was
estabas	estavas	stavi	thou wast
estaba	estava	stava	he was
estábamos	estavamos	stavamo	we were
estábais	estaveis	stavate	ye were
estaban.	estavaõ.	stavano.	they were.

Preterperfect Tense.

Estuve	Estive	Stetti	I was
estuviste	estiveste	stesti	thou wast
estuvo	esteve	stette	he was
estuvimos	estivemos	stemmo	we were
estuvísteis	estivestes	steste	ye were
estuviéron.	estiveraõ.	stettero.	they were.

Future Tense.

Estaré	Estarei	Starò	I shall *or* will be
estarás	estaras	starai	thou, &c.
estará	estara	starà	he, &c.
estarémos	estaremos	staremo	we, &c.
estaréis	estareis	starete	ye, &c.
estaran.	estaraõ.	staranno.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Esta	Esta	Sta	Be thou
este	esteja	stia	let him be
estemos	estejamos	stiamo	let us be
estad	estai	state	be ye
esten.	estejaõ.	stiano, stano.	let them be.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Este	Estejà	Stia	I may be
estes	estejas	stia	thou mayst be
este	esteja	stia	he may be
estemos	estejamos	stiamo	we may be
esteis	estejais	stiate	ye may be
esten.	estejaõ.	stiano, stiino.	they may be.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Estuviera *or* estuviese	Estivera *or* estivesse	Stessi	I were, *or* I might, could, would, *or* should be
estuvieras *or* estuvieses	estiveras *or* estivesses	stessi	thou, &c.
estuviera *or* estuviese	estivera *or* estivesse	stesse	he, &c.
estuviéramos *or* estuviésemos	estiveramos *or* estivessemos	stessimo	we, &c.
estuviérais *or* estuviéseis	estivereis *or* estivesseis	steste	ye, &c.
estuvieran *or* estuviesen.	estiveraõ *or* estivessem.	stessero.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Estaria	Estaria	Starei	I might, could, would, *or* should be
estarias	estarias	staresti	thou, &c.
estaria	estaria	starebbe	he, &c.
estaríamos	estariamos	staremmo	we, &c.
estaríais	estarieis	stareste	ye, &c.
estarian.	estariaõ.	starebbero.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Future Tense.		
Estuviere	Estiver	———	I may be
estuvieres	estiveres	———	thou may be
estuviere	estiver	———	he may be
estuviéremos	estivermos	———	we may be
estuviéreis	estiverdes	———	ye may be
estuvieren.	estiverem.	———	they may be.

The difference between *Ser* and *Estar* in the Spanish and Portuguese, and *Essere* and *Stare* in the Italian, is considerable. The former, *Ser* and *Essere*, have been called the substantive verbs, and are used in speaking of the proper essence, quality or quantity of any thing. The latter, *Estar* and *Stare*, are used in speaking of any adventitious quality, or something not habitual: thus, speaking of a man's disposition or habitual goodness, you say,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Es bueno.	Hé bom.	E' buono.	He is good.

Speaking of his health, you would say

Està bueno.	Està bém.	Sta bene.	He is well.

Ser and *Essere* signify *to be, to exist;* but *Estar* and *Stare* signify *to be* with respect to situation or circumstances; and besides this signification they have many others. They are used also (as in the English the verb *To be* is) with the gerund to denote the present and other tenses of other verbs; as in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Estoy escribiendo.	Estou escrevendo.	Sto scrivendo.	I am writing.
Estaba escribiendo.	Estava escrevendo.	Stava scrivendo.	He was writing. &c.

The Conjugation of the Regular Verbs.

There are three conjugations of regular verbs in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages.

The first conjugation in its infinitive mood ends in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	
ar,	*ar,*	*are,*	
as			
Amar,	Amar.	Amare.	To love.

The second in

er,	*er,*	*ere,*	
as			
Vender.	Vender,	Vendere.	To sell.

The third in

ir,	*ir,*	*ire,*	
as			
Abrir.	Abrir.	Aprire,	To open.

These verbs, that is all the regular verbs, are conjugated by changing the terminations of the infinitive moods in

		SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Conjugation as by number.	1.	*ar,*	*ar,*	*are,*
	2.	*er,*	*er,*	*ere,*
	3.	*ir,*	*ir,*	*ire,*

into the following; viz. for

The Participle.*

1.	*ado.*	*ado.*	*ato.*
2. 3.	*ido.*	*ido.*	*uto.* *ito.*

The Gerund.

1.	*ando.*	*ando.*	*ando.*
2. 3.	*iendo.*	*endo.* *indo.*	*endo.*

* The participles are declined, in gender and number, as adjectives when the construction of the sentence requires it.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Conjug. as by number.	SPANISH. Sing. 1. per.	2.	3.	Plur. 1.	2.	3.	PORTUGUESE. Sing. 1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1.	2.	3.	ITALIAN. Sing. 1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1.	2.	3.
1.	o,	as,	a;	amos,	ais,	an.	o,	as,	a;	amos,	ais,	aõ.	o,	i,	a;	iamo,	ate,	ano.
2. 3.	o,	es,	e;	emos, imos,	eis, eis,	en. en.	o,	es,	e;	emos, imos,	eis, eis,	em. em.	o,	i,	e;	iamo, iamo,	ete, ite,	ono. ono.

Preterimperfect Tense.

1.	aba,	abas,	aba;	ábamos,	ábais,	aban.	ava,	avas,	ava;	avamos,	aveis,	avaõ.	avo,	ávi,	ava;	avamo,	avate,	avano.
2. 3.	ia,	ias,	ia;	íamos,	íais,	ían.	ia,	ias,	ia;	iamos,	ieis,	iaõ.	evo, ivo,	evi, ivi,	eva; iva;	evamo, ivamo,	evate, ivate,	evano. ivano.

Preterperfect Tense.

1.	é,	aste,	ó;	amos,	ásteis,	áron.	ei,	aste,	ou;	amos,	astes,	araõ.	ai,	a te,	ò;	ammo,	aste,	arono.
2. 3.	i,	iste,	ió;	imos,	ísteis,	iéron.	i,	este,	eo;	emos,	estes,	eraõ.	ei, etti, j,	este, esti, isti,	è; ette; i;	emmo, emmo, imino,	este, este, iste,	erono. ettero. irono.
							i,	iste,	io;	imos,	istes,	iraõ.						

Future Tense.

1.	aré,	arás,	ará;	arémos,	arćis,	arán.	arei,	aras,	ara;	aremos,	areis,	araõ.	erò,	erai,	erà;	eremo,	erete,	eranno.
2.	eré, iré,	erás, irás,	erá; irá;	eremos, irémos,	eréis, iréis,	erán. irán.	erei, ira,	eras, iras,	era; ira;	eremos, iremos,	ereis, ireis,	eraõ. iraõ.	irò,	irai,	irà;	iremo,	irete,	iranno.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	—	a,	e;	emos,	ad,	en.	—	a,	e;	emos,	ai,	em.	—	a,	i;	iamo,	ate,	ino.
2.	—	e,	a;	amos,	ed,	an.	—	e,	a;	amos,	ei,	aõ.	—	i,	a;	iamo,	ete,	ano.
3.	—	e,	a;	amos,	id,	an.	—	e,	a;	amos,	i,	aõ.	—	i,	a;	iamo,	ite,	ano.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Conj. as by numb.	SPANISH. Sing. 1. pers.	2.	3.	Plur. 1.	2.	3.	PORTUGUESE. Sing. 1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1.	2.	3.	ITALIAN. Sing. 1.	2.	3.	Plur. 1.	2.	3.
1.	e,	es,	e;	emos,	eis,	en.	e,	es,	e;	emos,	eis,	en.	i,	i,	i;	iamo,	iate,	ino.
2. 3.	a,	as,	a;	amos,	ais,	an.	a,	as,	a;	amos,	ais,	aõ.	a,	a,	a;	iamo,	iate,	ano.

Preterimperfect Tense.

1.	ara, *and* ase,	aras, ases,	ara; ase;	áramos, ásemos,	árais, áseis,	aran. asen.	arn, *and* asse,	aras, asses,	ara; asse;	aramos, assemos,	areis, asseis,	araõ. assem.	assi,	assi,	asse;	assimo,	aste,	assero.
2.	iera, *and*	ieras,	iera;	iéramos,	iérais,	ieran.	era, *and* esse,	eras, esses,	era; esse;	eramos, essemos,	ereis, esseis,	eraõ. essem.	essi,	essi,	esse;	essimo,	este,	essero.
3.	iese,	ieses,	iese;	iésemos,	iéscis,	iesen.	ira, *and* isse,	iras, isses,	ira; isse;	iramos, issemos,	ireis, isseis,	iraõ. issem.	issi,	issi,	isse;	issimo,	iste,	issero.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

1.	aria,	arias,	aria;	ariamos,	ariais,	arian.	aria,	arias,	aria;	ariamos,	aricis,	ariaõ.	erei,	eresti,	erebbe;	eremmo,	ereste,	erebbero.
2.	eria,	erias,	eria;	eriamos,	eriais,	erian.	eria,	erias,	eria;	eriamos,	erieis,	eriaõ.						
3.	iria,	irias,	iria;	iriamos,	iriais,	irian.	iria,	irias,	iria;	iriamos,	irieis,	iriaõ.	irei,	iresti,	irebbe;	iremmo,	ireste,	irebbero.

Future Tense.

1.	are,	ares,	are;	áremos,	áreis,	aren.	ar,	ares,	ar;	armos,	ardes,	arem.	[*There is no future tense subjunctive mood in Italian.*]
2. 3.	iere,	ieres,	iere;	iéremos,	iéreis,	ieren.	er,	eres,	er;	ermos,	erdes,	erem.	
							ir,	ires,	ir;	irmos,	irdes,	irem.	

The FIRST CONJUGATION, Regular Verbs, simple Tenses only, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Ar.	Are.	
		INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Amar.	Amar.	Amare.	To love.
		Participle.	
Amado.	Amado.	Amato.	Loved.
		Gerund.	
Amando.	Amando.	Amando.	Loving.
		INDICATIVE MOOD.	
		Present Tense.	
Amo	Amo	Amo	I love
amas	amas	ami	thou lovest
ama	ama	ama	he loves
amamos	amamos	amiamo	we love
amais	amais	amate	ye love
aman.	amaõ.	amano.	they love.
		Preterimperfect Tense.	
Amaba	Amava	Amavo *et* amava	I loved *or* was loving
amabas	amavas	amavi	thou lovedst
amaba	amava	amava	he loved
amábamos	amavamos	amavamo	we loved
amábais	amavais	amavate	ye loved
amaban.	amavaõ.	amavano.	they loved.
		Preterperfect Tense.	
Amé	Amei	Amai	I loved
amaste	amaste	amasti	thou lovedst
amó	amou	amò	he loved
amamos	amamos	amammo	we loved
amásteis	amastes	amaste	ye loved
amáron.	amaraõ.	amarono.	they loved.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Future Tense.		
Amaré	Amarei	Amerò	I shall *or* will love
amarás	amaras	amerai	thou shalt, &c.
amará	amara	amerà	he, &c.
amarémos	amaremos	ameremo	we, &c.
amareis	amareis	amerete	ye, &c.
amarán.	amaraõ.	ameranno.	they, &c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Ama	Ama	Ama	Love thou
ame	ame	ami	let him love
amemos	amemos	amiamo	let us love
amad	amai	amate	love ye
amen.	amem.	amino.	let them love.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Ame	Ame	Ami	I may love *or* I love.
ames	ames	ami	thou mayst, &c.
ame	ame	ami	he may, &c.
amemos	amemos	amiamo	we, &c.
ameis	ameis	amiate	ye, &c.
amen.	amem.	amino.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Amara *or* amase	Amara *or* amasse	Amassi	I might, could, would, *or* should love.
amaras *or* amases	amaras *or* amasses	amassi	thou mightest, &c.
amara *or* amase	amara *or* amasse	amasse	he, &c.
amáramos *or* amásemos	amaramos *or* amassemos	amassimo	we, &c.
amárais *or* amáseis	amareis *or* amasseis	amaste	ye, &c.
amaran *or* amasen.	amaraõ *or* amassem.	amassero.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Amaria	Amaria	Amerei	I should, would, could, *or* might love.
amarias	amarias	ameresti	thou, &c.
amaria	amaria	amerebbe	he, &c.
amaríamos	amariamos	amerемmo	we, &c.
amaríais	amarieis	amereste	ye, &c.
amarian.	amariaõ.	amerebbero.	they, &c.
	Future Tense.		
Amare	Amar	———	I may *or* shall love.
amares	amares	———	thou, &c.
amare	amar	———	he, &c.
amáremos	amarmos	———	we, &c.
amáreis	amardes	———	ye, &c.
amaren.	amarem.	———	they, &c.

The SECOND CONJUGATION, Regular Verbs, simple Tenses only, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Er,	Er.	Ere.	
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Vender.	Vender.	Vendere.	To sell.
	Participle.		
Vendido.	Vendido.	Venduto.	Sold.
	Gerund.		
Vendiendo,	Vendendo.	Vendendo.	Selling.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Vendo	Vendo	Vendo	I sell.
vendes	vendes	vendi	thou sellest
vende	vende	vende	he sells

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
vendemos	vendemos	vendiamo	we sell
vendeis	vendeis	vendete	ye sell
venden.	vendem.	vendono.	they sell.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Vendia	Vendia	Vendevo	I sold, *or* was selling
vendias	vendias	vendevi	thou soldest
vendia	vendia	vendeva	he sold
vendíamos	vendiamos	vendevamo	we sold
vendíais	vendieis	vendevate	ye sold
vendian.	vendiaõ.	vendevano.	they sold.

Preterperfect Tense.

Vendí	Vendi	Vendei, vendetti	I sold
vendiste	vendeste	vendesti	thou soldest
vendió	vendeo	vendè, vendette	he sold
vendimos	vendemos	vendemmo	we sold
vendísteis	vendestes	vendeste	ye sold
vendiéron.	venderaõ.	venderono, vendettero.	they sold.

Future Tense.

Venderé	Venderei.	Venderò	I shall *or* will sell
venderás	venderas	venderai	thou shalt or wilt, &c.
venderá	vendera	venderà	he, &c.
venderémos	venderemos	venderemo	we, &c.
venderéis	vendereis	venderete	ye, &c.
venderán.	venderaõ.	venderanno.	they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Vende	Vende	Vendi	Sell thou
venda	venda	venda	let him sell
vendamos	vendamos	vendiamo	let us sell
vended	vendei	vendete	sell ye
vendan.	vendaõ.	vendano.	let them sell.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Venda	Venda	Venda	I may sell
Vendas	vendas	venda	thou mayst sell
Venda	venda	venda	he may sell
Vendamos	vendamos	vendiamo	we may sell
Vendais	vendais	vendiate	ye may sell
Vendan.	vendaõ.	vendano.	they may sell.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Vendiera *or* vendiese	Vendera *or* vendesse	Vendessi	I might, could, would, *or* should sell.
Vendieras *or* vendieses	venderas *or* vendesses	vendessi	thou, &c.
Vendiera *or* vendiese	vendera *or* vendesse	vendesse	he, &c.
Vendiéramos *or* vendiésemos	venderamos *or* vendessemos	vendessimo	we, &c.
Vendiérais *or* vendiéseis	vendereis *or* vendesseis	vendeste	ye, &c.
Vendieran *or* vendiesen.	venderaõ *or* vendessem.	vendessero	they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Venderia	Venderia	Venderei	I should, would, could, *or* might sell
Venderias	venderias	venderesti	thou, &c.
Venderia	venderia	venderebbe	he, &c.
Venderíamos	venderiamos	venderemmo	we, &c.
Venderíais	venderiais	vendereste	ye, &c.
Venderian.	venderiaõ.	venderebbero *or* venderebbono.	they, &c.

Future Tense.

Vendiere	Vender	———	I may *or* shall sell
Vendieres	venderes	———	thou, &c.
Vendiere	vender	———	he &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
vendiéremos	vendermos	———	we may *or* shall sell
vendiéreis	venderdes	———	ye, &c.
vendieren.	venderem.	———	they, &c.

The THIRD CONJUGATION, Regular Verbs, simple Tenses only, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Ir.	Ir.	Ire.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Abrir.	Abrir.	Aprire.	To open.

Participle.

Abierto*.	Abrido.	Aperto†.	Opened.

Gerund.

Abriendo.	Abrindo.	Aprendo.	Opening.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Abro	Abro	Apro	I open
abres	abres	apri	thou openest
abre	abre	apre	he opens
abrimos	abrimos	apriamo	we open
abris	abreis	aprite	ye open
abren.	abrem.	aprono.	they open.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Abria	Abria	Aprivo	I opened, *or* was opening
abrias	abrias	aprivi	thou openedst
abria	abria	apriva	he opened

---

* Irregular in the participle; *abrido*, the regular one, not being used.

† Irregular in the participle; *aprito*, the regular one, not being in use.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
abríamos	abriamos	aprivamo	we opened
abríais	åbrieis	aprivate	ye opened
abrian.	abriaõ	aprivano	they opened.

Preterperfect Tense.

Abri	Abri	Aprj	I opened
abriste	abriste	apristi	thou openedst
abrió	abrio	aprì	he opened
abrimos	abrimos	aprimmo	we opened
abristeis	abristes	apriste	ye opened
abriéron.	abriraõ.	aprirono.	they opened.

Future Tense.

Abriré	Abrirei	Aprirò	I shall *or* will open
abrirás	abriras	aprirai	thou, &c.
abrirá	abrira	aprirà	he, &c.
abrirémos	abriremos	apriremo	we, &c.
abriréis	abrireis	aprirete	ye, &c.
abrirán.	abriraõ.	apriranno	they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Abre	Abre	Apri	Open thou
abra	abra	apra	let him open
abramos	abramos	apriamo	let us open
abrid	abri	aprite	open ye.
abran.	abraõ.	aprano.	let them open.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Abra	Abra	Apra	I may open
abras	abras	apra	thou mayst open
abra	abra	apra	he may open
abramos	abramos	apriamo	we may open
abrais	abrais	apriate	ye may open
abran.	abraõ.	aprano.	they may open.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Abriera *or* abriese	Abrira *or* abrisse	Aprissi	I could, might, would, *or* shoul[d] open
abrieras *or* abrieses	abriras *or* abrisses	aprissi	thou, &c.
abriera *or* abriese	abrira *or* abrisse	aprisse	he, &c.
abriéramos *or* abriésemos	abriramos *or* abrissemos	aprissimo	we, &c.
abriérais *or* abriéseis	abrirais *or* abrisseis	apriste	ye, &c.
abrieran *or* abriesem.	abriraõ *or* abrissem.	aprissero.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Abriria	Abriria	Aprirei	I should, would, could, *or* might open
abrirías	abrirías	apriresti	thou, &c.
abriria	abriria	aprirebbe	he, &c.
abriríamos	abriríamos	apriremmo	we, &c.
abriríais	abririeis	aprireste	ye, &c.
abrirían.	abririaõ.	aprirebbero.	they, &c.
	Future Tense.		
Abriere	Abrir	———	I may *or* shall open
abrieres	abrires	———	thou, &c.
abriere	abrir	———	he, &c.
abriéremos	abrirmos	———	we, &c.
abriéreis	abrirdes	———	ye, &c.
abrieren.	abrirem.	———	they, &c.

Compound Tenses.

In the conjugations given of the regular and auxiliary verbs, the simple tenses only have been set down: the three languages, however, like the English, have what are styled in grammars, Compound Tenses, com-

posed of the *participle* and the auxiliary verb To have; for which latter the Spaniards make use of *Haber*, the Italians of *Avere*, but the Portuguese use *Ter*. The conjugation of the first person of every compound tense of one verb in the first conjugation will be a sufficient example, as the participle of any other verb placed after the different tenses of the auxiliary verbs *Haber*, *Ter*, *Avere*, will form the compound tenses of that verb, in the same manner as its compound tenses are formed in English by placing the participle after the different tenses of the auxiliary verb To have.

COMPOUND TENSES of the Verb

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Amar.	Amar.	Amare.	To love.

Compound, or Past, Participle.

Haber amado. Ter amado. Avere amato. To have loved.

Compound of the Gerund.

Habiendo amado. Tendo amado. Avendo amato. Having loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Compound of the Present Tense.

Yo he amado. Eu tenho amado. Io ho amato. I have loved.

Compound of the Past Tense.

Yo habia amado. Eu tinha amado. Io avevo amato. I had loved.

Compound of the Future Tense.

Yo habré amado. Eu terei amado. Io avrò amato. I shall have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the Present Tense.

Que	*Que*	*Che*	*That*
Yo haya amado.	Eu tenha amado.	Io abbia amato.	I may have loved.

Compound of the Preterimperfect Tense.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Si	*Se*	*Se*	*If*
Yo hubiera *or* hubiese amado.	Eu tivera *or* tivessé amado.	Io avessi amato.	I should, would, could, *or* might have loved.

Compound of the Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Yo habria amado.	Eu teria amado.	Io avrei amato.	I should, would, could, *or* might, have loved.

Compound of the Future Tense.

Si	*Se*		*If*
Yo hubiere amado.	Eu tiver amado.	———	I shall have loved.

VERBS PASSIVE.

The Passive signification of the verb may be rendered, as in the English, by conjugating the participle with the auxiliary verb, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Ser,	Ser,	Essere,	To be;

as,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ser amado.	Ser amado.	Essere amato.	To be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Yo soy amado	Eu sou amado	Io sono amato	I am loved
tu eres amado	tu es amado	tu sei amato	thou art loved
el es amado	elle he amado	egli è amato	he is loved
nosotros somos amados	nos somos amados	noi siamo amati	we are loved
vosotros sois amados	vos sois amados	voi siete amati	ye are loved
ellos son amados.	elles saõ amados.	eglino sono amati.	they are loved.

And in like manner through all the other moods and tenses: only it must be observed that the participle agrees in gender and number with the nominative case. The above example is for the masculine gender. If feminine, the first persons would be

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Yo soy amada	Eu sou amada	Io sono amata	I am loved
nosotros somos amadas.	nos somos amadas.	noi siamo amate.	we are loved.

And in like manner for the other persons, moods, and tenses, when the nominative case is of the feminine gender.

Besides the foregoing mood, which is similar to the English method of expressing the passive voice, there is an idiom in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, by which the passive signification, in the infinitive mood and in the third persons of the other moods, is given by means of the pronoun, in

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Se,	*Se,*	*Si,*

as for example;

Spanish.—La gramatica *se estudia* para hablar con propriedad, pero { *se deve añadir* / or *deve añadirse* } la leccion de los autores classicos.

Portuguese.—A grammatica *se estuda* para fallar com propriedade, mais { *se deve ajuntar* / or *deve ajuntarse* } a leitura dos autores classicos.

Italian.—La grammatica *si studia* per parlare col proprietà, ma { *si deve aggiungere* / or *deve aggiungersi* } la lettura degli autori classici.

English.—Grammar *is studied* in order to speak with propriety, but reading of the classic authors ought *to be added.*

See also the Observations on the Impersonal Verbs for this idiom.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

It is impossible to give in parallel columns, examples of all the Irregular Verbs of each language, the deviations from the regular conjugations being different in kind, and which cannot be reduced to rules that will apply equally to all three languages.

As a general rule it is to be observed, that in the Spanish, all verbs ending in *car, cer, cir; gar, ger, gir; guir* and *quir;*—those in the Portuguese ending in *car, gar,* and *gir;*—and those in the Italian terminating in *care* and *gare,* differ from the regular conjugations in those tenses, where the vowel *a* of the root becomes *e* or *i,* and where the vowels *e* and *i* of the root become *a* or *o;* but the difference can hardly be called an irregularity, as it is made to preserve throughout the tenses the soft or the hard pronunciation of the infinitive: thus, In the Spanish, verbs in *car* change the *c* into *qu,* in those tenses where the *c* would otherwise be followed by an *e:* verbs in *cer, cir,* change the *c* into *z,* when *a* or *o* would otherwise follow *c,* except those in *acer, ecer,* and *ocer,* which take the *z* before the *c* in such tenses. The terminations in *gar* place an *u* between the *g* and *e:* in *ger, gir,* the *g* becomes a *j* in all tenses where *a* or *o* would

follow the *g*. Verbs in *quir* lose the *u* before *a* or *o*, and verbs in *quir* change the *qu* to a *c* before *a* and *o*.

In the Portuguese, the verbs in *car* change the *c* into *qu* before *e:* in *gar* they take *u* before *e:* and in *ger* and *gir*, the *g* becomes a *j* before *a* and *o*.

In the Italian, verbs in *care* and *gare* take an *h* after the *c* and *g* in all the tenses where in the regular verbs these letters would otherwise be followed by *e* and *i*.

Examples:

Spanish.—*Pecar, peque; vencer, venzo; uncir, unzo; pagar, pague; coger, cojo, coja; fingir, finjo, finja; seguir, sigo, siga; delinquir, delinco, delinca:*—and not *pece; venco; unco; page; cogo, coga; fingo, finga; siguo, sigua; delinquo, delinqua.*

Portuguese.—*Peccar, pequei, peque; pagar, paguei, pague; afligir, afflijo, afflija:*—and not *pagei, page; affligo, affliga.*

Italian.—*Peccare, pecchi, pecchiamo; pagare, paghi, paghiamo:*—and not *pecci, pecciamo; pagi, pagiamo.*

To one who is at all acquainted with the different pronunciations of these languages, the reason of the foregoing changes will be obvious, and his ear will readily enable him to retain the rule.

It may also be observed that, from custom, the *i* in verbs in the Spanish ending in *aer, eer, oir, uir*, when these two vowels are two syllables, is written *y*, in the gerund, the preterperfect tense and its dependencies; as *caër, cayendo, cayó, cayera, cayese, cayere, &c.*

Irregular Verbs of the First Conjugation.

In the Spanish language there are many verbs whose irregularity does not consist in the difference of termination, but in the change or augmentation of some other of its radical letters: thus, *Acertar*, To hit the mark, has an *i* before the *e* in the three present tenses, excepting in the first and second persons plural; as,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Acierto, aciertas, acierta; acertamos, acertais, aciertan.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Acierta, acierte; acertamos, acertad, aciertan.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Acierte, aciertes, acierte; acertemos, acerteis, acierten.

It is regular in all its other tenses. In a similar way, *Acostar*, To lie down, changes the *o* of the second syllable of the infinitive into *ue*, in the same moods and tenses; as,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Acuesto, acuestas, acuesta; acostamos, acostais, acuestan.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Acuesta, acueste; acostemos, acostad, acuesten.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Acueste, acuestes, acueste; acostemos, acosteis, acuesten.

This irregularity appears to have arisen from the peculiar kind of pronunciation which various circumstances have given to the Spanish, differing from the Portuguese and Italian: almost all verbs whose penultimate syllable is formed by the vowels *e* or *o* have this irregularity, some few excepted; as, *Aborda, abortar, acedar, acendrar, acechar, acomodar, adelentar, adorar, afrentar, alexar, alternar, amedrentar, aperejar, apelar, aprovechar, arrogarse, arrollar, asentar*, to note, *asentar*, to place, being irregular, *asestar, asemejar, atobar, atronar, atropar, celar, pesear, professar, atestar*, to testify, *atestar*, to stuff, being irregular, *intentar, arrogar, derrogar, interrogar, prorogar, subrogar, innovar, destronar*, and *entronar.—Jugar*, to play, likewise changes the *u* into *ue*, in the same tenses and persons; and also, ending in *gar*, takes the *u* before the *e* in those tenses where otherwise the *e* would immediately follow the *g* of the root; as,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Juego, juegas, juega; jugamos, jugais, juegan.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Juega, juegue; juguemos, jugad, jueguen.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Juegue, juegues, juegue; juguemos, jugueis, jueguen.

Dar, To give, is irregular in some of its terminations, and this verb is also irregular in the Portuguese and Ita-

lian. The following are the tenses in which it deviates from the regular conjugation.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Dar.	Dar.	Dare.	To give.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Yo doy	Eu dou	Io do, *reg.*	I give
tu das, *reg.*	tu das, *reg.*	tu dai.	thou givest
&c.	&c.	&c.	

The other persons of this tense are regular.

Preterperfect Tense.

Dí	Dei, *reg.*	Diedi *or* detti	I gave
diste	deste	desti	thou gavest
dió	deu	diede, diè, *or* dette,	he gave
dimos	demos	demmo	we gave
dísteis	destes	deste	ye gave
diéron.	deraõ.	diederò *or* dettero.	they gave.

Future Tense.

Daré, *reg.*	Darei, *reg.*	Darò.	I shall give.
&c. *reg.*	&c. *reg.*	&c *irreg.*	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Regular.	*Regular.*	Da, *reg.*	Give thou
		dia	let him give
		diamo, *reg.*	let us give
		date, *reg.*	give ye
		diano.	let them give.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Regular.	*Regular.*	*Che* dia	That I may give
		dia	thou mayst give
		dia	he may give
		diamo, *reg.*	we may give
		diate, *reg.*	ye may give
		diano *or* dieno.	they may give.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Diera *or* diese	Dera *or* desse	Dessi	I might, &c. give
dieras *or* dieses	deras *or* desses	dessi	thou, &c.
diera *or* diese	dera *or* desse	desse	he, &c.
diéramos	deramos	dessimo	we, &c.
or diésemos	*or* dessemos		
diérais *or* diéseis	dereis *or* desseis	deste	ye, &c.
dieran *or* diesen.	deraõ *or* dessem.	dessero.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Regular.	*Regular.*	Darei	I should give
		daresti	thou should give
		darebbe	he should give
		daremmo	we should give
		dareste	ye should give
		darebbero.	they should give.
	Future Tense.		
Diere	Der	———	I shall *or* may give
dieres	deres	———	thou, &c.
diere	der	———	he, &c.
diéremos	dermos	———	we, &c.
diéreis	derdes	———	ye, &c.
dieren.	derem.	———	they, &c.

The persons and tenses of the foregoing verb not here set down are regular.

Andar, To go, is irregular in the Spanish, and also in the Italian, in the following moods and tenses.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Andar.	Andare.	To go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Regular.	Vado *or* vo	I go
	vai	thou goest
	va	he goes
	andiamo, *reg.*	we go
	andate, *reg.*	ye go
	vanno.	they go.

SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterperfect Tense.	
Anduvé	*Regular.*	I went
anduviste		thou wentest
anduvó		he went
anduvimos		we went
anduvísteis		ye went
anduviéron.		they went.
	Future Tense.	
Regular,	Andrò	I shall *or* will go
	andrai	thou wilt go
	andrà.	he will go
	andremo	we shall go
	andrete	ye will go
	andranno.	they will go.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Regular.	Va	Go
	vada	let him go
	andiamo, *reg.*	let us go
	andate, *reg.*	go ye
	vadano *or* vadino.	let them go.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Regular.	Vada *or* vadi	I may go
	vada *or* vadi	thou mayst go
	vada *or* vadi	he may go
	andiamo, *reg.*	we may go
	andiate, *reg.*	ye may go
	vadino *or* vadano.	they may go.
	Preterimperfect Tense.	
Anduviera *or* anduviese	*Regular.*	I might, could, &c. go
anduvieras *or* anduvieses		thou, &c.
anduviera *or* anduviese		he, &c.
anduviéramos *or* anduviésemos		we, &c.
anduviérais *or* anduviéseis		ye, &c.
anduvieran *or* anduviesen.		they, &c.

SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Regular.	Andrei	I should, &c. go.
	andresti	thou, &c.
	andrebbe	he, &c.
	andremmo	we, &c.
	andreste	ye, &c.
	andrebbero.	they, &c.
Future Tense.		
Anduviere	———	I may *or* shall go.
anduvieres	———	thou, &c.
anduviere	———	he, &c.
anduviéremos	———	we, &c.
anduviéreis	———	ye, &c.
anduvieren.	———	they, &c.

N.B. In the Italian the compound tenses are formed by the auxiliary verb *Essere*, To be; and not by *Avere*, To have; as *Io sono andato*, I have gone; and so on throughout.

There is (if we except *Estar*, To be,) but one irregular verb in the Portuguese language, of the first conjugation, which is *Dar*, To give; whose conjugation has been just given with that of the Spanish verb *Dar*. The conjugation of *Estar* has already been given at length in the Auxiliary Verbs, and need not therefore be repeated here.

In the Italian there are but four irregular verbs in the first conjugation; viz. *Andare*, *Dare*, *Stare*, and *Fare*. The irregular tenses of the two first have just been given with the Spanish verbs *Andar* and *Dar*; and *Stare* has been conjugated at length in the Auxiliary Verbs.—*Fare* was formerly *Facere*, and consequently of the second

conjugation, of which several of its tenses retain the regular terminations. Its conjugation is as follows:

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Fare. To do.

Gerund.

(*Regular* according to the Second Conjugation.)

Facendo. Doing.

Participle.

Fatto. Done.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Fo, fai, fa; facciamo, fate, fanno. I do, &c.

Preterimperfect Tense.

(*Regular* according to the Second Conjugation.)

Facevo, facevi, faceva; facevamo, facevate, facevano. I did, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Feci, facesti, fece; facemmo, faceste, fecero. I did, &c.

Future Tense.

Farò, farai, farà; faremo, farete, faranno. I shall do, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—— Fa, faccia; facciamo, fate, facciano. Do, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Che *That*

Faccia, faccia, faccia; facciamo, facciate, facciano. I may do, &c.

Preterimperfect Tense.

(*Regular* according to the Second Conjugation.)

Facessi, facessi, facesse; facessimo, faceste, facessero. I should do, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Farei, faresti, farebbe; faremmo, fareste, farebbero. I would do, &c.

Irregular Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

The irregular verbs in this conjugation are numerous, especially in the Italian language.

In the Spanish, there are several which deviate from the general rule laid down for irregular verbs in *cer*, of changing the *c* into *z* before *o* and *a*, as all verbs in *acer*, *ecer*, and *ocer*, take a *z* before the radical *c* of the infinitive in those tenses where the *c* is followed by an *a* or *o*, except the verbs *Hacer* and *Cocer*: ex. gr. *Nacer*, *nazco*, *nazca*, and not *nazo*, *naza*, nor *naco*, *naca*.

There are several verbs whose penultimate syllables are formed with the vowels *e* or *o*, which have the irregularities that similar verbs of the first conjugation have, of taking an *i* before the *e* and changing the *o* into *ue*, in the three present tenses, excepting in the first and second persons plural of those tenses:—they are the following,

Ascender, *atender*, *cerner*, *condescender*, *contender*, *defender*, *desatender*, *descender*, *encender*, *entender*, *extender*, *peder*, *pender*, *perder*, *tender*, *transcender*, *verter*, and their compounds, except *pretender* and *ofender*.

Absolver, participle *absuelto*; *cocer*, *doler*, *llover*, *moler*, *morder*, *mover*, *soler*, *solver*, participle *suelto*; *torcer*, *volver*, participle *vuelto*, and their compounds.

The other irregular Spanish verbs of this conjugation are the following: the Portuguese and Italian verbs are also given at the same time, where they are evidently from the same stock.

Conjugation * of

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
		INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Poder.	Poder.	Potere.	To be able.
		Gerund.	
Pudiendo.	*Regular.*	*Regular.*	Being able.
		INDICATIVE MOOD.	
		Present Tense.	
Puedo	Posso	Posso	I can
puedes	*regular.*	puoi	thou canst
puede		puo	he can
podemos, *reg.*		possiamo	we can
podeis, *reg.*		potete	ye can
pueden.		possono.	they can.
		Preterperfect Tense.	
Pudé	Pude	*Regular.*	I could
pudiste	pudeste		thou couldst
pudó	pude		he could
pudimos	pudemos		we could
pudísteis	pudestes		ye could
pudiéron.	puderaõ.		they could.
		Future Tense.	
Podré	*Regular.*	Potrò	I shall be able
podrás		potrai	thou wilt be able
podrá		potrà	he will be able
podrémos		potremo	we shall be able
podréis		potrete	ye will be able
podrán.		potranno.	they will be able.

* The irregular tenses only are set down in all the following conjugations, it being unnecessary to give at length the tenses which follow the rule for the regular verbs. The verbs therefore are not to be considered as defective because the regular tenses are omitted. Where the verb is defective, notice is taken of it in the conjugation.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pueda	Possa	Possa	I may be able
pŭedas	possas,	possa	thou, &c.
pueda	possa	possa	he, &c.
podamos, *reg.*	possamos	possiamo	we, &c.
pŏdais, *reg.*	possais	possiate	ye, &c.
puedan.	possaō.	possano.	they, &c.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Pudiera *or* pudiese	Pudera *or* pudesse	*Regular.*	I might, &c. be able
pudieras *or* pudieses	puderas *or* pudesses		thou, &c.
pudiera *or* pudiese	pudera *or* pudesse		he, &c.
pudiéramos *or* pudiésemos	puderamos *or* pudessemos		we, &c.
pudiérais *or* pudiéseis	pudereis *or* pudesseis		ye, &c.
pudieran *or* pudiesen.	puderaō *or* pudessem.		they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Podria	*Regular.*	Potrei	I shall *or* may be able
podrias		potresti	thou, &c.
podria		potrebbe	he, &c.
podríamos		potremmo	we, &c.
podríais		potreste	ye, &c.
podrian.		potrebbero.	they, &c.

Future Tense.

Pudiere	Puder	———	I shall *or* may be able
pudieres	puderes	———	thou, &c.
pudiere	puder	———	he, &c.
pudiéremos	pudermos	———	we, &c.
pudiéreis	puderdes	———	ye, &c.
pudieren.	puderem.	———	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Saber.	Saber.	Sapere.	To know.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Se	Sei	So	I know
sabes, *reg.*	sabes, *reg.*	sai	thou knowest
sabe, *reg.*	sabe, *reg.*	sa	he knows
sabemos, *reg.*	sabemos, *reg.*	sappiamo, *reg.*	we know
sabeis, *reg.*	sabeis, *reg.*	sapete, *reg.*	ye know
saben, *reg.*	sabem, *reg.*	sanno.	they know.

Preterperfect Tense.

Supé	Soube	Seppi	I knew
supiste	soubeste	sapesti, *reg.*	thou knewest
supó	soube	seppe	he knew
supimos	soubemos	sapemmo, *reg.*	we knew
supísteis	soubestes	sapeste, *reg.*	ye knew
supiéron.	souberaõ.	seppero.	they knew

Future Tense.

Sabré	*Regular.*	Saprò	I shall know
sabrás		saprai	thou wilt know
sabrá		saprà	he will know
sabrémos		sapremo	we will know
sabréis		saprete	ye will know
sabrán.		sapranno.	they will know

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sabe, *reg.*	Sabe, *reg.*	Sappi	Know thou
sepa	saiba	sappia	let him know
sepamos	saibamos	sappiamo	let us know
sabed, *reg.*	sabei, *reg.*	sappiate	know ye
sepan.	saibaõ.	sappiano.	let them know.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sepa	Saiba	Sappia	I may know
sepas	saibas	sappia	thou mayst know
sepa	saiba	sappia	he may know
sepamos	saibamos	sappiamo	we may know
sepais	saibais	sappiate	ye may know
sepan.	saibaõ.	sappiano.	they may know.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Supiera *or* supiese	Soubera *or* soubesse	*Regular.*	I might, could, &c. know
supieras *or* supieses	souberas *or* soubesses		thou, &c.
supiera *or* supiese	soubera *or* soubesse		he, &c.
supiéramos *or* supiésemos	souberamos *or* soubessemos		we, &c.
supiérais *or* supiéseis	soubereis *or* soubesseis		ye, &c.
supieran *or* supiesen.	souberaõ *or* soubessem.		they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Sabria	*Regular.*	Saprei	I would, &c. know
sabrias		sapresti	thou, &c.
sabria		saprebbe	he, &c.
sabríamos		sapremmo	we, &c.
sabríais		sapreste	ye, &c.
sabrian.		sapprebbero.	they, &c.

Future Tense.

Supiere	Souber	———	I may *or* shall know
supieres	souberes	———	thou, &c.
supiere	souber	———	he, &c.
supiéremos	soubermos	———	we, &c.
supiéreis	souberdes	———	ye, &c.
supieren.	souberem.	———	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
		INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Valer.	Valer.	Valere.	To be worth.
		INDICATIVE MOOD.	
		Present Tense.	
Valgo	Valho	Vaglio	I am worth
vales, *reg.*	vales, *reg.*	vali, *reg.*	thou art worth
vale, *reg.*	vale *or* val	vale, *reg.*	he is worth
valemos, *reg.*	valemos, *reg.*	valiamo, *reg.*	we are worth
valeis, *reg.*	valeis, *reg.*	valete, *reg.*	ye are worth
valen, *reg.*	valem, *reg.*	vagliano.	they are worth.
		Preterperfect Tense.	
Regular.	*Regular.*	Valsi	I was worth
		valesti, *reg.*	thou wert worth
		valse	he was worth
		valemmo, *reg.*	we were worth
		valeste, *reg.*	ye were worth
		valsero.	they were worth.
		Future Tense.	
Valdré	*Regular.*	Varrò	I shall be worth
valdrás		varrai	thou, &c.
valdrá		varrà	he, &c.
valdrémos		varremo	we, &c.
valdréis		varrete	ye, &c.
valdrán.		varranno.	they, &c.
		IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Vale, *reg.*	Vale, *reg.*	Vali	Be thou worth
valga	valha	vaglia	let him be worth
valgamos	valhamos	vagliamo	let us be worth
valed, *reg.*	valei, *reg.*	valete	be ye worth
valgan.	valhaõ.	vagliano.	let them be worth.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Valga	Valha	Vaglia	I may be worth
valgas	valhas	vaglia	thou, &c.
valga	valha	vaglia	he, &c.
valgamos	valhamos	vagliamo	we, &c.
valgais	valhais	vagliate	ye, &c.
valgan.	valhaõ.	vagliano.	they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Valdria	*Regular.*	Varrei	I might, &c. be worth
valdrias		varresti	thou, &c.
valdria		varrebbe	he, &c.
valdríamos		varremmo	we, &c.
valdríais		varreste	ye, &c.
valdrian.		varrebbero.	they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ver.	Ver.	Vedere.	To see.

Participle.

Visto.	Visto.	Veduto *or* visto.	Seen.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Veo	Vejo	*Regular.*	I see
ves, *reg.*	ves, *reg.*		thou seest
ve, *reg.*	ve, *reg.*		he sees
vemos, *reg.*	vemos, *reg.*		we see
veis, *reg.*	vedes		ye see
ven, *reg.*	vem, *reg.*		they see.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Regular throughout, and also Veia	*Regular.*	*Regular.*	I saw
veias			thou sawest
veia			he saw
veíamos			we saw
veíais			ye saw
veian.			they saw.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Regular.	Vi, *reg.*	Vidi	I saw.
	viste	vedesti, *reg.*	thou sawest
	vio	vide	he saw
	vimos	vedemmo, *reg.*	we saw
	vistes	vedeste, *reg.*	ye saw
	viraõ.	videro.	they saw.
	Future Tense.		
Regular.	*Regular.*	Vedrò	I shall see
		vedrai	thou wilt see
		vedrà	he will see
		vedremo	we shall see
		vedrete	ye will see
		vedranno.	they will see.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Ve, *reg.*	Ve, *reg.*	*Regular.*	See thou
vea	veja		let him see
veamos	vejamos		let us see
ved, *reg.*	vede		see ye
vean.	vejaõ.		let them see.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Vea	Veja	*Regular.*	I may see
veas	vejas		thou mayst see
vea	veja		he may see
veamos	vejamos		we may see
veais	vejais		ye may see
vean.	vejaõ.		they may see.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Regular.	Vira *or* visse	*Regular.*	I could, &c. see
	viras *or* visses		thou, &c.
	vira *or* visse		he, &c.
	viramos *or* vissemos		we, &c.
	vireis *or* visseis		ye, &c.
	viraõ *or* vissem.		they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Regular.	*Regular.*	Vedrei	I might, &c. see
		vedresti	thou, &c.
		vedrebbe	he, &c.
		vedremmo	we, &c.
		vedreste	ye, &c.
		vedrebbero.	they, &c.
	Future Tense.		
Regular.	Vir	———	I may *or* shall see
	vires	———	thou, &c.
	vir	———	he, &c.
	virmos	———	we, &c.
	virdes	———	ye, &c.
	virem.	———	they, &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Poner.	Por, *irreg.*	Ponere *or* Porre.	To place.
	Participle.		
Puesto.	Posto.	Posto.	Placed.
	Gerund.		
Regular.	Pondo.	*Regular.*	Placing.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Pongo	Ponho	Pongo	I place
pones, *reg.*	poens	poni, *reg.*	thou placest
pone, *reg.*	poem	pone, *reg.*	he places
ponemos, *reg.*	pomos	poniamo, *reg.*	we place
poneis, *reg.*	pondes	ponete, *reg.*	ye place
ponen, *reg.*	poem..	pongono.	they place.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Regular.	Punha	*Regular.*	I placed
	punhas		thou placedst
	punha		he placed
	punhamos		we placed
	punheis		ye placed
	punhaõ.		they placed.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Pusé	Puz	Posi *or* ponei, *reg.*	I placed
pusiste	puzeste	ponesti, *reg.*	thou placedst
pusó	poz	pose	he placed
pusimos	puzemos	ponemmo, *reg.*	we placed
pusísteis	puzestes	poneste, *reg.*	ye placed
pusiéron.	puzeraõ.	posero.	they placed.
	Future Tense.		
Pondré.	Porei	Porrò	I shall place
pondrás	poras	porrai	thou wilt place
pondrá	porá	porrà	he will place
pondrémos	poremos	porremo	we shall place
pondréis	porcis	porrete	ye will place
pondrán.	poraõ.	porrano.	they will place.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Pon	Poem	Poni, *reg.*	Place thou
ponga	ponha	ponga	let him place
pongamos	ponhamos	poniamo, *reg.*	let us place
ponèd, *reg.*	ponde	ponete	place ye
pongan.	ponhaõ.	pongano.	let them place.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Ponga	Ponha	Ponga	I may place
pongas	ponhas	ponga	thou mayst place
ponga	ponha	ponga	he may place
pongamos	ponhamos	poniamo, *reg.*	we may place
pongais	ponhais	poniate, *reg.*	ye may place
pongan.	ponhaõ.	pongano.	they may place.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Pusiera *or* pusiese	Puzera *or* puzesse	*Regular.*	I might, &c. place
pusieras *or* pusieses	puzeras *or* puzesses		thou, &c.
pusiera *or* pusiese	puzera *or* puzesse		he, &c.
pusiéramos *or* pusiésemos	puzeramos *or* puzessemos		we, &c.
pusiérais *or* pusiéseis	puzereis *or* puzesseis		ye, &c.
pusieran *or* pusiesen.	puzeraõ *or* puzessem.		they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Pondria	Poria	Porrei	I should, &c. place
pondrias	porias	porresti	thou, &c.
pondria	poria	porrebbe	he, &c.
pondríamos	poriamos	porremmo	we, &c.
pondríais	poriais	porreste	ye, &c.
pondrian.	poriaõ.	porrebbero.	they, &c.
	Future Tense.		
Pusiere	Puser	———	I may *or* shall place
pusieres	puseres	———	thou, &c.
pusiere	puser	———	he, &c.
pusiéremos	pusermos	———	we, &c.
pusiéreis	puserdes	———	ye, &c.
pusieren.	puserem.	———	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
INFINITIVE MOOD.			
Hacer.	Fazer.	Fare*.	To do, *or* make, &c.
Participle.			
Hecho.	Feito.	Fatto.	Done.
INDICATIVE MOOD.			
Present Tense.			
Hago	Faço	Fo	I do *or* make
haces, *reg.*	fazes, *reg.*	fai	thou doest
hace, *reg.*	faz	fa	he does
hacemos, *reg.*	fazemos, *reg.*	facciamo, *reg.*	we do
haceis, *reg.*	fazeis	fate	ye do
hacen, *reg.*	fazem.	fanno.	they do.
Preterperfect Tense.			
Hicé	Fiz	Feci	I did
hiciste	fizeste	facesti, *reg.*	thou didst
hizó.	fez	fece	he did
hicimos	fizemos	facemmo, *reg.*	we did
hicísteis	fizestes	faceste, *reg.*	ye did
hiçiçron,	fizeraõ.	fecero.	they did.
Future Tense.			
Haré	Farei	Farò	I shall do
harás	faras	farai	thou wilt do
hará	fará	farà	he will do
harémos	faremos	faremo	we shall do
haréis	fareis	farete	ye will do
harán.	faraõ.	faranno.	they will do.

* *Fare* has been conjugated in the Irregular Verbs of the first conjugation; but as its infinitive mood is a contraction from the Latin verb *facere*, it seems rather to belong to the second conjugation; to which also its other moods and tenses are more nearly alike than to the first conjugation.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Haz	Faze, *reg.*	Fa	Do thou
haga	faça	faccia	let him do
hagamos	façamos	facciamo	let us do
haced, *reg.*	fazei, *reg.*	fate	do ye
hagan.	façaõ.	facciano.	let them do.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Haga	Faça	Faccia	I may do
hagas	faças	faccia	thou mayst do
haga	faça	faccia	he may do
hagamos	façamos	facciamo	we may do
hagais	façais	facciate	ye may do
hagan.	façaõ.	facciano.	they may do.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Hiciera *or* hiciese	Fizera *or* fizesse	*Regular.*	I would, could, &c. do
hicieras *or* hicieses	fizeras *or* fizesses		thou, &c.
hiciera *or* hiciese	fizera *or* fizesse		he, &c.
hiciéramos *or* hiciésemos	fizeramos *or* fizessemos		we, &c.
hiciérais *or* hiciéseis	fizereis *or* fizesseis		ye, &c.
hicieran *or* hiciesen.	fizeraõ *or* fizessem.		they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Haria	Faria	Farei	I would &c. do
harias	farias	faresti	thou, &c.
haria	faria	farebbe	he, &c.
haríamos	fariamos	faremmo	we, &c.
haríais	fariais	fareste	ye, &c.
harian.	fariaõ.	farebbero.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Future Tense.		
Hiciere	Fizer	———	I may *or* shall do
hicieres	fizeres	———	thou, &c.
hiciere	fizer	———	he, &c.
hiciéremos	fizermos	———	we, &c.
hiciéreis	fizerdes	———	ye, &c.
hicieren.	fizerem.	———	they, &c.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Querer.	Querer.	Volere*.	To be willing.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Quiero	Quero, *reg.*	Voglio	I am willing
quieres	queres, *reg.*	vuoi	thou art willing
quiere	quer	vuole	he is willing
queremos, *reg.*	queremos, *reg.*	vogliamo	we are willing
quereis, *reg.*	quereis, *reg.*	volete, *reg.*	ye are willing
quieren.	querem, *reg.*	vogliono.	they are willing.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Quisé	Quiz	Volli	I was willing
quisiste	quiziste	volesti, *reg.*	thou wast willing
quisó	quiz	volle	he was willing
quisimos	quizemos	volemmo, *reg.*	we were willing
quisísteis	quizestes	voleste, *reg.*	ye were willing
quisiéron.	quizeraõ.	vollero.	they were willing.

* *Volere* answers to *Querer* in signification; and although it is not derived from the same parent verb, yet as it is irregular, and of the same conjugation, it is given here instead of separately.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
		Future Tense.	
Querré	*Regular.*	Vorrò	I shall be willing
querrás		vorrai	thou, &c.
querrá		vorrà	he, &c.
querrémos		vorremo	we, &c.
querréis		vorrete	ye, &c.
querran.		vorranno.	they &c.
		IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Quiere	Queiras	*None.*	Be thou willing
quiera	queira		let him be willing
queramos, *reg.*	queiramos		let us be willing
quered, *reg.*	queirais		be ye willing
quieran.	queirão.		let them, &c.
		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
		Present Tense.	
Quiera	Queira	Voglia	I may be willing
quieras	queiras	voglia	thou, &c.
quiera	queira	voglia	he, &c.
queramos	queiramos	vogliamo	we, &c.
querais	queirais	vogliate	ye, &c.
quieran.	queirão.	vogliano.	they, &c.
		Preterimperfect Tense.	
Quisiera *or* quisiese	Quizera *or* quizesse	*Regular.*	I might be willing
quisieras *or* quisieses	quizeras *or* quizesses		thou, &c.
quisiera *or* quisiese	quizera *or* quizesse		he, &c.
quisiéramos *or* quisiésemos	quizeramos *or* quizessemos		we, &c.
quisiérais *or* quisiéseis	quizereis *or* quizesseis		ye, &c.
quisieran *or* quisiesen.	quizeraõ *or* quizessem.		they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Querria	*Regular.*	Vorrei	I should be willing
querrias		vorresti	thou, &c.
querria		vorrebbi	he, &c.
querríamos		vorremmo	we, &c.
querríais		vorreste	ye, &c.
querrian.		vorrebbero.	they, &c.
	Future Tense.		
Quisiere	Quizer	———	I shall *or* may be willing
quisieres	quizeres	———	thou, &c.
quisiere	quizer	———	he, &c.
quisiéremos	quizermos	———	we, &c.
quisiéreis	quizerdes	———	ye, &c.
quisieren.	quizerem.	———	they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
Traer.	Trazer.	To bring*.
	Gerund.	
Trayendo.	*Regular.*	Bringing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Present Tense.	
Traygo	Trago	I bring.
traes, *reg.*	trazes, *reg.*	thou bringest
trae, *reg.*	traz	he brings
traemos, *reg.*	trazemos, *reg.*	we bring
&c.	&c.	&c.

* The Italian verb *Traere* or *Trarre* will be found below.—See p. 109.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
	Preterperfect Tense.	
Traxé	Trouxe	I brought
traxiste	trouxiste	thou broughtest
traxó	trouxe	he brought
traximos	trouxemos	we brought
traxísteis	trouxestes	ye brought
traxéron	trouxeraõ.	they brought.

N.B. *Truxe, truxiste,* &c. are used only by the lower orders.

	Future Tense.	
Regular.	Trarei	I shall bring
	traras	thou wilt bring
	trará	he will bring
	traremos	we shall bring
	trareis	ye will bring
	traraõ.	they will bring.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Trae, *reg.*	Traze, *reg.*	Bring thou
trayga	traga	let him bring
traygamos	tragamos	let us bring
traed, *reg.*	trazei, *reg.*	bring ye
traygan.	tragaõ.	let them bring.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Trayga	Traga	I may bring
traygas	tragas	thou mayst bring
trayga	traga	he may bring
traygamos	tragamos	we may bring
traygais	tragais	ye may bring
traygan.	tragaõ.	they may bring.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Traxera *or* traxese	Trouxera *or* trouxesse	I might, could, would, *or* should bring
traxeras *or* traxeses	trouxeras *or* trouxesses	thou, &c.
traxera *or* traxese	trouxera *or* trouxesse	he, &c.
traxéramos *or* traxésemos	trouxeramos *or* trouxessemos	we, &c.
traxérais *or* traxéseis	trouxereis *or* trouxesseis	ye, &c.
traxeran *or* traxesen.	trouxeraõ *or* trouxessem.	they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Regular.	Traria	I should, would, &c. bring
	trarias	thou, &c.
	traria	he, &c.
	trariamos	we, &c.
	trarieis	ye, &c.
	trariaõ.	they, &c.

Future Tense.

Traxere	Trouxer	I shall *or* may bring
traxeres	trouxeres	thou, &c.
traxere	trouxer	he, &c.
traxéremos	trouxermos	we, &c.
traxéreis	trouxerdes	ye, &c.
traxeren.	trouxerem.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Caer.	Cahir.	Cadere.	To fall.

The Portuguese *Cahir* is not of this conjugation.

The Italian *Cadere* is regular throughout, except in doubling the *d* in the first and second persons singular and third person plural of the preterperfect tense indicative mood, and in its compound tenses being formed by *essere*.

Gerund.

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.
Cayendo.	Falling.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Caygo, caes, cae, &c. *regular.* I fall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cae, *reg.*, cayga; caygamos, caed, *reg.*, caygan. Fall thou, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Cayga, caygas, cayga; caygamos, caygais, caygan. I may fall, &c.

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.
Oler.	To smell.

The Portuguese is *Cheivar*, and the Italian *Odorare*, or *Avere odore*, neither of which belongs to this conjugation, nor is irregular.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Huelo, hueles, huele; olemos, *reg.*, oleis, *reg.*, huelen. I smell, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Huele tu, huela el; olamos nos*., oled vos*., huelan ellos. Smell thou, &c.
reg. *reg.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Huela, huelas, huela; olamos, olais, huelan. I may smell, &c.
reg. *reg.*

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.
Caber*.	To fit, suit, to be contained in.

The Portuguese is also *Caber*, but regular.

The Italian *Capire*, but not of this conjugation.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Yo quepo, tu cabes, &c., *regular.* I am contained in.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Cupé, cupiste, cupó; cupimos, cupísteis, cupiéron. I was contained.

Future Tense.

Cabré, cabrás, cabrá; cabrémos, cabréis, cabrán. I shall or will fit.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cabe tu, quepa; quepamos, cabed, *reg.*, quepan. Fit thou, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Quepa, quepas, quepa; quepamos, quepais, quepan. I may fit, &c.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Cupiera, cupieras, cupiera; cupiéramos, cupiérais, cupieran. } I might, &c.
or *or* *or* *or* *or* *or*
cupiese, cupieses, cupiese; cupiésemos, cupiéseis, cupiesen. }

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Cabria, cabrias, cabria; cabríamos, cabríais, cabrian. I would, &c.

Future Tense.

Cupiere, cupieres, cupiere; cupiéremos, cupiéreis, cupieren. I may *or* shall fit.

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* There appears to be no verb in English answering exactly to the meaning conveyed by *Caber*, which according to the Dictionary of the Royal Academy of Madrid is "*Poder contenerse una cosa dentro de otra*," For one thing to be capable of being contained within another: besides which original signification there are various others, for which see the abovementioned Dictionary.

The foregoing with their compounds are all the irregular verbs of the second conjugation in the Spanish language, and nearly all those in the Portuguese. The following are what have not been already given in this latter language.

PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
Dizer.	To say.

The Spanish verb is *Decir*, and the Italian *Dire*, both of the third conjugation, although evidently derived from the same root. Indeed the Italian verb is supposed to have been originally *Dicere*, and contracted into *Dire*.

Participle.

Ditto. Said.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Digo, dizes, diz; dizemos, dizeis, dizem. I say, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.* *reg.*

Preterperfect Tense.

Disse, disseste, disse; dissemos, dissestes, disseraõ. I said, &c.

Future Tense.

Direi, diras, dirá; diremos, direis, diraõ. I shall say, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dize tu, *reg.*, diga; digamos, dizei, *reg.*, digaõ. Say, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Diga, digas, diga; digamos, digais, digaõ. I may say, &c.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Dissera, disseras, dissera; disseramos, dissereis, disseraõ.
or *or* *or* *or* *or* *or*
dissesse, dissesses, dissesse; dissessemos, dissesseis, dissessem.
I might, &c. say, &c.

PORTUGUESE.		ENGLISH.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Diria, dirias, diria; diriamos, dirieis, diriaõ. I would, &c. say.

Future Tense.

Disser, disseres, disser; dissermos, disserdes, disserem. I may or shall say.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Perder*.	Perder.	Perdere.	To lose.

Participle.

Regular.	*Regular.*	Perduto *or* Perso.	Lost.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pierdo	Perco	*Regular.*	I lose
pierdes	perdes, *reg.*		thou losest
pierde	perde, *reg.*		he loses
perdemos, *reg.*	perdemos, *reg.*		we lose
perdeis, *reg.*	perdeis, *reg.*		ye lose
pierden.	perdem, *reg.*		they lose.

Preterperfect Tense.

Regular.	*Regular.*	Perdei, Perdetti, *or* Persi, &c. *reg.*	I lost, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pierde	Perde, *reg.*	*Regular.*	Lose thou
pierda	perca		let him lose
perdamos, *reg.*	percamos		let us lose
perded, *reg.*	perdei, *reg.*		lose ye
pierden.	percaõ.		let them lose.

* Irregular only by the insertion of an *i* before the *e* of the penultimate syllable in the present tenses, as has been before observed at page 73.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pierda	Perca	*Regular.*	I may lose
pierdas	percas		thou mayst lose
pierda	perca		he may lose
perdamos, *reg.*	percamos		we may lose
perdais, *reg.*	percais		ye may lose
pierdan.	percaõ.		they may lose.

The compound verbs follow the irregularity of the verbs from which they are derived or formed. However,

In the Spanish, *Satisfacer* differs from *Hacer* in the imperative mood, which may be *satisfaz* or *satisface*, &c.

And in the Portuguese, *Prover*, (one of the compounds of *Ver*,) when it signifies To take care of, or To provide for or against, being a verb neuter, is conjugated in the indicative mood present tense

Provenho, provens, provem; provimos, provindes, provèm.

But when it signifies To provide, furnish, supply, or To make provision, being a verb active, it is conjugated in that mood and tense

Provejo, proves, prove; provemos, proveis, provem.

The compounds of *Ter* (which belongs to this conjugation although given among the Auxiliary Verbs) are conjugated like it.

There are some verbs irregular in the participle only; as *escrito* from *Escrever*, To write; *absoltò* from *Absolver*, To absolve. *Ler*, To read, makes *leyo* in the first person singular, and *ledes* in the second person plural, of the present tense indicative mood; in the second person plural of the imperative it makes *lede*.—*Crer*, To believe, has a similar irregularity.

In the Italian, the irregular verbs of this conjugation, besides what have been already given, are many. Indeed the only regular verbs are about twenty: viz.

Battĕre, to beat; *bevĕre* or *bere*, to drink; *cedĕre*, to yield; *credĕre*, to believe; *fendĕre*, to cleave; *frēmĕre*, to fret; *gemĕre*, to groan; *godēre*, to enjoy; *mietĕre*, to reap; *pascĕre*, to feed; *pendĕre*, to hang; *recĕre*, to vomit; *ricevĕre*, to receive; *rilucĕre*, to shine (also irregular); *sedēre*, to sit down; *splendĕre*, to shine; *serpĕre*, to slide; *stridĕre*, to murmur; *temēre*, to fear; *vendĕre*, to sell: all the rest are irregular.—The verbs in *ere* may be reduced to two classes, the one having the penultima long, and the other short. Of the former there are only nineteen verbs, (excepting however the compounds,) of which only three are regular, viz. *godēre, sedēre, temēre:* the other sixteen are irregular.—The conjugations of *sapēre*, to know; *potēre*, to be able; *volēre*, to be willing; *cadēre*, to fall; *valēre*, to be worth; and *vedēre*, to see, have been already given. Those of the others are as follows; the irregular tenses only being noted.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Dovēre.	To owe.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Devo, devi, deve; dobbiamo, dovete, devono *or* debbono. I owe, &c.

Future Tense.

Dovrò, dovrai, dovrà; dovremo, dovrete, dovranno. I shall owe, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Devi, debba; dobbiamo, dobbiate, debbano. Owe thou, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Debba, debba, debba; dobbiamo, dobbiate, debbano. I may owe, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Dovrei, dovresti, dovrebbe; dovremmo, dovreste, dovrebbero. I might, &c. owe, &c.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Dolĕre *or* Dolersi.	To grieve *or* complain.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Io mi dolgo *or* doglio, tu ti duoli, egli si duole; noi ci dogliamo, voi vi dolete, *reg.* eglino si dolgono *or* dogliono. I grieve, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Mi dolsi, ti dolesti, si dolse; ci dolemmo, vi doleste, si dolsero. I *reg.* *reg.* grieved.

Future Tense.

Mi dorrò, ti dorrai, si dorrà; ci dorremo, vi dorrete, si dorrano. I shall grieve, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Duoliti, dolgasi; dogliamoci, doletevi, dolgansi. Grieve, &c. *reg.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Che
Mi dolga, ti dolga, si dolga *or* doglia; ci dogliamo, vi dogliate, si dolgano. *That* I may grieve.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Mi dorrei, ti dorresti, si dorrebbe; ci dorremmo, vi dorreste, si dorrebbero. I might grieve, &c.

The compound tenses are formed with *Essere;* as *Mi sono doluto,* I have grieved.

Giacēre, To lie down; *Piacēre*, To please; and *Tacēre*, To hold one's tongue, are conjugated alike. The first therefore is only given here, as substituting *piac-* and *tac-* for *giac-* will give the conjugations of the other two verbs.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Giacēre.	To lie down.

Participle.

Giacciuto.	Lain down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Giaccio, giaci, giace; giacciamo, giacete, giacciono. I lie down, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.*

Preterperfect Tense.

Giacqui, giacesti, giacque; giacemmo, giaceste, giacquero. I lay down, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Giaci, giaccia, giacciamo; giacete, giacciano. Lie down, &c.
reg. *reg.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Giaccia, giaccia, giaccia; giacciamo, giacciate, giacciano. I may lie down, &c.

Giacere requires the auxiliary verb *Essere* for its compound tenses, but the other two, *Avere*. It is also in use to say *Stato a giacere*, in lieu of *Giacciuto*; as *Sono stato a giacere*, I have lain down.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Parēre.	To seem.

Participle.

Parso.	Seemed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Paio, pari, *reg.* pare, *reg.*; paiamo, parete, *reg.*, paiono. I seem, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Parvi, paresti, parve; paremmo, pareste, parvero. I seemed, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.*

Future Tense.

Parrò, parrai, parrà; parremo, parrete, parranno. I shall *or* will seem, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pari, *reg.*, paia; paiamo, parete, *reg.*, paiano. Seem, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Paia, paia, paia; paiamo *or* pariamo, paiate, paiano. I may seem, &c.
reg.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Parrei, parresti, parrebbe; parremmo, parreste, parrebbero. I might seem, &c.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Persuadēre.	To persuade.

Participle.

Persuaso.	Persuaded.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preterperfect Tense.

Persuasi, persuadesti, persuase; persuademmo, persuadeste, *reg.* persuasero.
reg. *reg.*
I persuaded, &c.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Rimanēre.	To remain.

Participle.

Rimaso.	Remained.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Rimango, rimani, rimane; rimaniamo, rimanete, rimangono. I remain, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Rimasi, rimanesti, rimase; rimanemmo, rimaneste, rimasero. I remained, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.*

Future Tense.

Rimarrò, rimarrai, rimarra; rimarremo, rimarrete, rimarranno. I shall *or* will remain, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Rimani, rimanga; rimaniamo, rimanete, rimangano. Remain, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Rimanga, rimanga, rimanga; rimaniamo, rimaniate, rimangano. I may remain, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Rimarrei, rimarresti, rimarrebbe; rimarremmo, rimarreste, rimarrebbero. I should remain, &c.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Solére.	To be wont.

Participle.

Solito.	Wont.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Soglio, suoli, suole; sogliamo, solete, *reg.*, sogliono. I am wont.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Suoli, soglia; sogliamo, solete, *reg.*, sogliano. Be thou wont, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Soglia, soglia, soglia; sogliamo, sogliate, sogliano. I may be wont.

N.B. Compound tenses with *Essere*; as *Sono solito.*

Tenēre, To hold, and *Avēre*, To have, both belong to the irregular verbs of this conjugation; but their conjugations have already been given at length in the Auxiliary Verbs.

The foregoing with their compounds are all the irregular verbs in *ēre* long: on which it may here be remarked, that when the verb is irregular in the present tense indicative mood, the same irregularity will be found in the imperative mood and present tense subjunctive mood. The irregularities of the future tenses indicative mood, and preterimperfect conditional tense subjunctive mood, are very easily remembered, they being only the omission of the penultimate *e* of the infinitive mood, or the changing of the first consonant of that syllable into an *r*; as *saprē*, *vedēre*, *dovēre*, make in the future tense *saprò*, *vedrò*, *dovrò*; and *valēre*, *volēre*, *dolēre*, *ponēre*, *parēre*, *tenēre*, *rimanēre*, make *varrò*, *vorrò*, *dorrò*, *porrò*, *parrò*, *terrò*, *rimarrò*, instead of *saperò*, *vederò*, &c. *valerò*, *volerò*, &c.

The preterimperfect tenses of both moods are throughout regular; and in the preterperfect tenses indicative mood, in which the greatest irregularity of this conjugation consists, both in the verbs in *ēre* long and in *ĕre* short, there are three persons regular and three irregular. The former are the second person singular and first and second persons plural, and the latter the first and third persons singular and third person plural. There is no great difficulty in remembering their formation, as the first person singular always terminates in *i*; change this *i* into *e*, and it gives the third person singular; add

ro to the latter, and it becomes the third person plural. The second person singular of all verbs, regular and irregular, is formed from the infinitive by the change of its final *re* into *sti;* change the final *i* of this second person singular into *e*, and you have the second person plural; change the final *re* of the infinitive into *mmo*, and you form the first person plural: *ex. gr.*

Vincĕre.

	Singular.			*Plural.*		
	1. *pers.*	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Irregular	Vins-i,	———	vins-e;	———	———	vins-ero.
Regular	———	vince-sti,	———	vince-mmo,	vince-ste,	———.

By carefully attending to this rule, a great deal of the difficulty of the conjugations of the verbs in *ĕre* short will be obviated: of which seventeen only are regular*: the rest are irregular, some in the present, most in the preterperfect, some in the future tenses, and almost all in the participle. The following five form their preterperfect tense, and participles, thus,

Infinit. mood.	*Preterperf.* 1st pers. singular.	*Participle.*	*English Infin.*
Conoscĕre	Conobbi	Conosciuto	To know
Crescĕre	Crebbi	Cresciuto	To grow
Nascĕre	Nacqui	Nato	To be born
Nuocĕre	Nocqui	Nuociuto	To hurt
Rompĕre	Ruppi	Rotto	To break.

Speaking generally, all the other verbs in *ĕre* short form their preterperfect tense in *si*, and their participle in *so*, *to*, or *sto;* to find which you must observe that these verbs have thirteen different terminations, viz. in *cĕre*, *dĕre*, *gĕre*, *gliĕre*, *hĕre*, *lĕre*; *mĕre*, *nĕre*,

* For the seventeen regular verbs see the list given page 100.

ndĕre, pĕre, rĕre, tĕre, vĕre. Change all these terminations into *si*, and you have the preterperfect tense of eac.; the first, the third, to the sixth, make the participle in *to;* the remainder in *so* or *esso.* The termination *glie're*, however, retains the *l;* as *Cogliere* makes *colsi* and *colto;* and verbs written with a double *g* before the penultimate syllable drop both, and double the *s* of the preterperfect and the *t* of the participle; as *Leggĕre* makes *lessi* and *letto.*

By attending to the foregoing rules all the irregularity of the verbs in *ĕre* may be learned, except one or two slight deviations in the following verbs:

Cuocĕre, to bake. Preterperfect—*Cossi, cuocesti, cosse, cuocemmo, cuoceste, cossero.* Participle—*Cotto.*

Conducĕre and *Condurre*, to conduct. Preterperfect—*Condussi, conducesti,* &c. Future—*Condurrò,* &c. Subjunctive mood, preterimperfect conditional—*Condurrei,* &c. Participle—*Condotto.*

Rilucĕre, to shine. Preterperfect—*Rilussi, rilucesti,* &c. No participle.

Chiudĕre, to shut. Preterperfect—*Chiusi* and *Chiudei,* &c. Participle—*Chiuso.* reg.

Chiedĕre, to ask. Preterperfect—*Chiesi* and *Chiedei,* &c. Participle—*Chiesto* and *Chieduto.* reg.

Perdĕre, to lose. Preterperfect—*Persi* and *Perdei,* &c. Participle—*Perso* and *Perduto.* reg.

Succedĕre, to succeed, and *Concedĕre*, to concede, reg. though compounds of the regular verb *Cedĕre*, besides their regular terminations for the preterperfect tense

and participle, make *Successi, Successo; Concessi, Concesso.*

Attendĕre, to attend. Preterperfect—*Attesi* and *Attendei,* &c. Participle—*Atteso.* reg.

Prendĕre, to take. Preterperfect—*Presi* and *Prendei,* &c. Participle—*Preso.* reg.

Rendére, to render. Preterperfect—*Resi* and *Rendei,* &c. Participle—*Reso* and *Renduto,* reg.

Fendĕre, to cleave, and *Pendĕre,* to hang, } are regular; but their compounds are irregular, making the preterperfect in *si* and the participle in *so;* as

Difendĕre, to defend. Preterperfect—*Difesi.* Participle—*Difeso,* &c.

Spargĕre, to sprinkle. Preterperfect—*Sparsi,* &c. Participle—*Sparso* and *Sparto,* &c.

The other verbs in *gĕre* have their participle in *to;* they also have their preterperfect tense in *ei* and *etti,* as well as in *si.*

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Cogliĕre *or* Corre, *and* Cor.	To gather.

Participle.

Colto.	Gathered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Colgo *and* coglio,	cogli,	coglie;	cogliamo,	cogliete,	cogliono *and*	
reg.	*reg.*	*reg.*	*reg.*	*reg.*	*reg.*	[colgono.

Preterperfect Tense.

Colsi, cogliesti, colse; cogliemmo, coglieste, colsero.
reg. *reg.* *reg.*

Future Tense.

Corrò, corrai, corrà; corremo, correte, corranno.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cogli, colga *or* coglia; cogliamo, cogliete, cogliano *or* colgano.
reg. *reg.* *reg.* *reg.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Che
Coglia *reg.*, *or* colga, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Correi, &c. &c.

All the other verbs in *gliere* have the same irregularities as *Cogliere*.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Trahĕre.	To draw,

Now written *Tracre*, and also further contracted in the infinitive into *Trarre* and *Trar*.

Participle.

Tratto. Drawn.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Traggo *or* trao, trai, trae; traghiamo *or* trajamo, traete, traggono *and* traono.

Preterperfect Tense.

Trassi, traesti, &c.

Future Tense.

Trarrò, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Trai, tragga *and* trà, tragghiamo *and* trajamo, tracte, traggono.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Che
Tragga *and* Traa, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Trarrei, &c.

Premĕre, to press. Preterperfect—*Pressi* and *Premei*, or *Premetti*, &c. Participle—*Premuto*. Its compounds in *imĕre* make the preterperfect in *ssi*, and the participle in *sso*.

The compounds of *Sumĕre* make *Sunsi* and *Sunso*.

Ponĕre has been conjugated at length with the Spanish and Portuguese verbs *Poner* and *Por*.

Rispondĕre, to answer. Preterperfect—*Risposi*, &c. Participle—*Risposito*.

Nascondĕre, to hide. Preterperfect—*Nascosi*, &c. Participle—*Nascosto* and *Nascoso*.

Fondĕre, to melt. Preterperfect—*Fondei* and *Fusi*, &c. Participle—*Fonduto* and *Fuso*.

Tondĕre, to shear. Preterperfect—*Tondei*, &c. Participle—*Tonduto*.

Rompĕre, to break. Preterperfect—*Ruppi* and *Rompei*, &c. Participle—*Rotto*.

Mettĕre, to put. Preterperfect—*Misi*, &c. Participle—*Messo*.

Promettĕre, to promise. Preterperfect—*Promessi* and *Promisi*. Participle—*Promesso*.

Riflettĕre, to reflect, is irregular only in the participle, which is *Riflettuto*.

Riscuotĕre, to receive. Preterperfect—*Riscossi*, &c. Participle—*Riscosso*.

Scuotĕre, to shake. Preterperfect—*Scossi,* &c. Participle—*Scosso.*

Percuotĕre, to strike. Preterperfect—*Percossi* and *Percotei,* &c. Participle—*Percosso.*

Producĕre, to produce; *Adducĕre,* to allege; *Riducĕre,* to reduce; *Inducĕre,* to persuade; *Seducĕre,* to seduce; *Conducĕre,* to conduct; *Deducĕre,* to deduct; *Traducĕre,* to translate, are all contracted in the infinitive mood: as *Produrre, Addurre,* &c. and also *Produr, Addur,* &c. Their preterperfects are *Produssi, Addussi,* &c.; and their participles *Prodotto, Addotto,* &c.

Muovĕre and *Movĕre,* to move. Preterperfect—*Mossi,* &c. Participle—*Mosso.* Its compounds form their preterperfect also in *ei, Promuovei,* &c.

Scrivĕre, to write. Preterperfect—*Scrissi* and *Scrivei,* &c. Participle—*Scritto.*

Vivĕre, to live. Preterperfect—*Vivetti* and *Vissi,* &c. Participle—*Vivuto* and *Vissuto.*

Absolvĕre, to absolve. Preterperfect—*Assolvetti* and *Assolvi,* &c. Participle—*Assolto.*

Risolvĕre, to resolve. Preterperfect—*Risolsi, Risolvei,* and *Risolvetti.* Participle—*Risoluto.*

Estinguĕre, to extinguish. Preterperfect—*Estinsi,* &c. Participle—*Estinto.*

Irregular Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

In the Spanish.—Verbs ending in *uir* take a *y* between the radical letters and the terminations of the three present tenses, excepting in those of the first and second

persons plural of the indicative mood and of the second person plural of the imperative mood. They also change the *i* of the terminations into *y*, in the third persons of the preterperfect tense indicative mood, in all the persons of the preterimperfect and future tenses subjunctive mood, and in the gerund: *ex. gr.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.
Arguir.	To argue.

Gerund.

Arguyendo. Arguing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Arguyo, arguyes, arguye; arguimos, arguis, arguyen. I argue, &c.
reg. *reg.*

Preterperfect Tense.

Arguí, arguiste, arguyó; arguimos, arguísteis, arguyéron. I argued, &c.
reg. *reg.* *reg.* *reg.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Arguye, arguya; arguyamos, arguid, arguyan. Argue, &c.
reg.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Arguya, arguyas, arguya; arguyamos, arguyais, arguyan.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Arguyera *and* Arguyese, &c.

Future Tense.

Arguyere, arguyeres, &c.

All verbs ending in *ucir* take a *z* before the *c*, when the consonant is followed by the vowel *a* or *o*, in like

manner as the verbs of the second conjugation in *ecer*, &c.; besides which irregularity the verbs in *ducir* have the following in the preterperfect tense indicative mood, and in the preterimperfect and future tenses subjunctive mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Conducir. To conduct.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Conduzco, conduces, *reg.* conduce, *reg.* &c. &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Conduxé, conduxiste, conduxó; conduximos, conduxísteis, conduxéron.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Conduxera, conduxeras, &c. &c.
or Conduxese, *or* conduxeses.

Future Tense.

Conduxere, conduxeres, &c. &c.

Sentir, To feel, takes an *i* before its radical vowel *e* in some persons, and changes the *e* into *i* in others. There is a similar irregularity in the Portuguese verb *Sentir*, though not to such an extent; that is, in the Portuguese the *e* becomes *i* when *o* or *a* follows the *t*.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Sentir.	Sentir.	To feel.
	Gerund.	
Sintiendo.	*Regular.*	Feeling.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Siento	Sinto	I feel
sientes	sentes, *reg.*	thou feelest
siente	sente, *reg.*	he feels
sentimos, *reg.*	sentemos, *reg.*	we feel
sentis, *reg.*	senteis, *reg.*	ye feel
sienten.	sentem, *reg.*	they feel.
	Preterperfect Tense.	
Third persons only irreg.	*Regular throughout.*	
Sintiò		He felt
sintieron.		they felt.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Siente	Sente, *reg.*	Feel thou
sienta	sinta	let him feel
sintamos	sintamos	let us feel
sentid, *reg.*	senti, *reg.*	feel ye
sientan.	sintaõ.	let them feel.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Sienta	Sinta	I may feel
sientas	sintas	thou mayst feel
sienta	sinta	he may feel
sintamos	sintamos	we may feel
sintais	sintais	ye may feel
sientan.	sintaõ.	they may feel.
	Preterimperfect Tense.	
Sintiera *or* Sintiese, *and so throughout.*	*Regular.*	I might, &c. feel, &c.
	Future Tense.	
Sintiere, *and so throughout.*	*Regular.*	I may or shall feel, &c.

These irregularities in the Spanish will be easily retained by bearing in mind that the former, that is, the taking a *y* in the verbs in *uir*, and an *i* in *Sentir*, &c. before the vowel *e*, occurs in the same tenses and persons

as a similar addition of a vowel does in the verbs *Acertar* and *Acostar*, which see; and that the changing the vowel *e* into *i* is in the third persons preterperfect tense indicative mood, first person imperative, first person plural subjunctive mood present tense, and in all the persons of the preterimperfect and future tenses subjunctive mood.

The following verbs in Spanish have the same irregularities as *Sentir*, viz. *adherir*, *advertir*, *arrepentir*, *asentir*, *conferir*, *consentir*, *controvertir*, *convertir*, *deferir*, *digerir*, *divertir*, *erguir:* this verb has also an *h* before the additional *i*, and loses its *u* before *a* and *o: hervir*, *herir*, *inferir*, *invertir*, *inxerir*, *mentir*, *pervertir*, *preferir*, *requerir*, *referir*, *sugerir*, *zaherir*.

The Portuguese verbs which have the same irregularity that *Sentir* has, are *advertir*, *despir*, *ferir*, *mentir*, *repetir*, *servir*, *vestir*, and their compounds.

Pedir, To beg, changes, in Spanish, the radical *e* into *i* in all those tenses and persons in which *Sentir* either takes an *i* before its *e* or changes its *e* for *i*.

This verb *Pedir*, in Portuguese, is also irregular in the same persons and tenses in which *Sentir* is, but in a different way. changing the *d* into a *ç:* ex. gr.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Pedir.	Pedir.	To beg.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Pido	Peço	I beg
pides	pedes, *reg.*	thou beggest
pide	pede, *reg.*	he begs
pedimos, *reg.*	pedimos, *reg.*	we beg
pedis, *reg*	pedis, *reg.*	ye beg
piden.	pedem, *reg.*	they beg.

And so on in the other tenses; and in like manner in the Spanish—*Arrecir, ceñir, colegir, competir, concebir, constreñir, derretir, deslеir, elegir*, (participle *electo* and *elegido*,) *envestir, engreir, freir*, (participle *frito* and *freido*): and in the Portuguese *medir*, are conjugated.

Dormir, To sleep, changes, in the Spanish, the *o* into *ue* in those tenses and persons in which *Acostar* has a similar change, or in which *Sentir* takes an *i* before the *e*; it also changes the *o* into *u* in those tenses in which *Sentir* changes the *e* into *i*. In the Portuguese also this verb changes the *o* into *u* in those tenses and persons in which *Sentir* changes the *e* into *i*, that is, when the *m* is followed by *a* or *o*.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Dormir.	Dormir.	To sleep.
	Gerund.	
Durmiendo.	*Regular.*	Sleeping.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Duermo	Durmo	I sleep
duermes	dormes, *reg.*	thou sleepest
duerme	dorme, *reg.*	he sleeps
dormimos, *reg.*	dormimos, *reg.*	we sleep
dormis, *reg.*	dormeis, *reg.*	ye sleep
duermen.	dormem, *reg.*	they sleep.
	Preterperfect Tense.	
Third persons only irreg. Regular throughout.		
Durmió		He slept
durmieron.		they slept.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ENGLISH.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Duerme	Dorme, *reg.*	Sleep thou
duerma	durma	let him sleep
durmamos	durmamos	let us sleep
dormid, *reg.*	dormi, *reg.*	sleep ye
duerman,	durmaõ.	let them sleep.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Duerma	Durma	I may sleep
duermas	durmas	thou mayst sleep
duerma	durma	he may sleep
durmamos	durmamos	we may sleep
durmais	durmais	ye may sleep
duerman.	durmaõ.	they may sleep.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Durmiera *or* Durmiese. *Regular.* I might, &c. sleep.
And so throughout.

Future Tense.

Durmiere. *Regular.* I may *or* shall sleep.
And so throughout.

In the Spanish—*Morir*, To die, whose participle is *muerto*, has the same irregularity as *Dormir*. And *Podrir*, To rot, changes the *o* into *u* in all the persons and moods in which *Dormir* changes the *o* either into *ue* or *u*.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Venir.	Vir.	Venire.	To come.
	Participle.		
Regular.	Vindo.	Venuto.	Come.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Gerund.		
Viniendo.	Vindo.	*Regular.*	Coming.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Vengo	Venho	Vengo	I come
vienes	vens	vieni	thou comest
viene	vem	viene	he comes
venimos, *reg.*	vimos, *reg.*	veniamo *or* venghiamo, *reg.*	we come
venis, *reg.*	vindes	venite, *reg.*	ye come
vienen.	vem.	vengono.	they come.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Regular.	Vinha	*Regular.*	I came
	vinhas		thou camest
	vinha		he came
	vinhamos		we came
	vinheis		ye came
	vinhaõ.		they came.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Víné	Vim	Venni	I came
viniste *or* veniste	vieste	venisti, *reg.*	thou camest
vinó	veio	venne	he came
vinimos *or* venimos	viemos	venimmo, *reg.*	we came
vinisteis *or* venisteis	viestes	veniste, *reg.*	ye came
vinieron.	vieraõ.	vennero.	they came.
	Future Tense.		
Vendré	*Regular.*	Verrò	I shall come
vendrás		verrai	thou wilt come
vendrá		verrà	he will come
vendrémos		verremo	we shall come
vendréis		verrete	ye will come
vendrén.		verranno.	they will come.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ven	Vem	Vieni	Come thou
venga	venha	venga	let him come
vengamos	venhamos	veniamo, *reg.*	let us come
venid, *reg.*	vinde	venite, *reg.*	come ye
vengan.	venhaõ.	vengano.	let them come.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Venga	Venha	Venga	I may come
vengas	venhas	venga	thou mayst come
venga	venha	venga	he may come
vengamos	venhamos	veniamo	we may come
vengais	venhais	venghiate	ye may come
vengan.	venhaõ.	vengano.	they may come.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Viniera	Viera	*Regular.*	I might, &c. come
or Viniese	*or* Viesse		
vinieras	vieras		thou, &c.
or vinieses	*or* viesses		
viniera	viera		he, &c.
or viniese	*or* viesse		
viniéramos	vieramos		we, &c.
or viniésemos	*or* viessemos		
viniérais	viereis		ye, &c.
or viniéseis	*or* viesseis		
vinieran	vieraõ		they, &c.
or viniesen.	*or* viessem.		

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Vendria	*Regular.*	Verrei	I should, &c. come
vendrias		verresti	thou, &c.
vendria		verrebbe	he, &c.
vendríamos		verremmo	we, &c.
vendríais		verreste	ye, &c.
vendrían.		verrebbero.	they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
		Future Tense.	
Viniere	*Regular.*	*None.*	I shall *or* may come
vinieres			thou wilt *or* mayst, &c.
viniere			he, &c.
viniéremos			we shall, &c.
viniéreis			ye will, &c.
vinierem.			they, &c.
		INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Oir.	Ouvir.	Udire.	To hear.
		Gerund.	
Oyendo.	*Regular.*	*Regular.*	Hearing.
		INDICATIVE MOOD.	
		Present Tense.	
Oygo	Ouço	Odo	I hear
oyes	ouves, *reg.*	odi	thou hearest
oye	ouve, *reg.*	ode	he hears
oimos, *reg.*	ouvimos, *reg.*	udiamo, *reg.*	we hear
ois, *reg.*	ouveis, *reg.*	udite, *reg.*	ye hear
oyen.	ouvem, *reg.*	odono.	they hear.
		Preterperfect Tense.	
Third persons only irreg.		*Regular throughout.*	*Regular throughout.*
Oyò			He heard
oyeron.			they heard.
		IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Oye	Ouve, *reg.*	Odi	Hear thou
oyga	ouça	oda	let him hear
oygamos	ouçamos	udiamo, *reg.*	let us hear
oid, *reg.*	ouvi, *reg.*	udite, *reg.*	hear ye
oygan.	ouçaõ.	odono.	let them hea.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Oyga	Ouça	Oda	I may hear
oygas	ouças	oda	thou mayst hear
oyga	ouça	oda	he may hear
oygamos	ouçamos	odiamo	we may hear
oygais	ouçais	odiate	ye may hear
oygan.	ouçaõ.	Odano.	they may hear.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Oyera *or* Oyese. *Regular.* *And so throughout.*		*Regular.*	I might, &c. hear, &c.

Future Tense.

Oyere *and so on. Regular.*		*None.*	I may *or* shall hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Salir.	Sahir.	Salire.	To go out, up, To sally.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Salgo	Sayo	Salgo *or* Saglio	I go out
sales, *reg.*	sahes, *reg.*	sali	thou goest out
sale, *reg.*	sahe, *reg.*	sale	he goes out
salimos, *reg.*	sahimos, *reg.*	salghiamo *or* sagliamo	we go out
salis, *reg.*	sahis, *reg.*	salite	ye go out
salen, *reg.*	sahem, *reg.*	salgono *or* sagliono.	they go out.

Future Tense.

Saldr[illegible] salr[illegible], &c.	*Regular.*	*Regular.*	I shall go out, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Sal	Sahe, *reg.*	Sali	Go thou out
salga	saya	salga *or* saglia	let him go out
salgamos	sahamos, *reg.*	sagliamo	let us go out
salid, *reg.*	sahi, *reg.*	salite, *reg.*	go ye out
salgan.	sayaõ.	salgano.	let them go out.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Salga	Saya	Salga *or* Saglia	I may go out
salgas	sayas	salga	thou, &c.
salga	saya	salga	he, &c.
salgamos	sayamos	salghiamo	we, &c.
salgais	sayais	salghiate *or* sagliate	ye, &c.
salgan.	sayaõ.	salgano.	they, &c.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Saldria saldrias, &c.	*Regular.*	*Regular.*	I might, &c. go out.

N.B. *Salire*, in Italian, is To go up,—To go out is *Uscire*.

The conjugation of the former is given here, as it seems to be the same verb as the Spanish and Portuguese *Salir* and *Sahir*, although used in a slightly different signification. *Cahir*, To fall, in the Portuguese is conjugated as *Sahir*.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
Ir*.	Ir*.	Ire*.	To go.
	Participle.		
Ido, *reg.*	Ido, *reg.*	Ito.	Gone.

* It is singular that this verb should be so irregular in so many languages: it seems in all to be rather a mixture of several verbs

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Gerund.		
Yendo.	Indo, *reg.*	Endo, *not used.*	Going.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Voy	Vou	*Not in use.*	I go
vas	vas		thou goest
va	vay		he goes
vamos	vamos		we go
vais	ides		ye go
van.	vaõ.		they go.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Iba	Hia	*Not used.*	I was going
ibas	hias	*Not used.*	thou wast going
iba	hia	iva	he was going
ibamos	hiamos	*Not used.*	we were going
ibais	hieis	*Not used.*	ye were going
iban.	hiaõ.	ivano *or* ivan.	they were going.

than the conjugation of one verb: thus, in the Spanish and Portuguese, the preterperfect tense indicative mood, and preterimperfect and future tenses subjunctive mood, are evidently the same as those tenses of the verb *Ser*; and it may be doubted if the present tenses indicative, imperative, and subjunctive moods are derived from *Ir*. The Italian verb is defective in all these tenses; but it is singular that the three present tenses of *Andare*, To go, have *vado* or *vo*, *vai*, *va*, *vanno: va*, *vada*, *vadano*, *vadino: vada* or *vadi*, *vadano* or *vadino:* which is surely the same verb as that in those tenses of *Ir*, in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, or rather is derived from the same verb in some parent language. There is a similar irregularity in the French language, where you find *Je vais*, *tu vas*, *il va*, &c. from *Aller*, To go.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterperfect Tense.		
Fuí	Fui	*Not in use.*	I went
fuiste	foste		thou wentest
fué	foi		he went
fuimos	fomos		we went
fuísteis	fostes		ye went
fuéron.	foraõ,		they went.
	Futura Tense.		
Iré	Irei	Irò	I shall go
irés	iras	irai	thou wilt go,
&c. *reg.*	&c. *reg.*	&c. *reg.*	&c.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
Ve	Vai	*Not in use.*	Go thou
vaya	va	*Not in use.*	let him go
vamos *or* vayamos	vamos	*Not in use.*	let us go
id, *reg.*	ide	ite	go ye
vayan.	vaõ,	*Not used,*	let them go.
	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
	Present Tense.		
Vaya	Va	*Not used.*	I may go
vayas	vas		thou mayst go
vaya	va		he may go
vayamos	vamos		we may go
vayais	vades		ye may go
vayan.	vaõ.		they may go.
	Preterimperfect Tense.		
Fuera *or* Fuese	Fora *or* Fosse	*Not used.*	I might, &c. go
fueras *or* fueses	foras *or* fosses		thou, &c.
fuera *or* fuese	fora *or* fosse		he, &c.
fuéramos *or* fuésemos	foramos *or* fossemos		we, &c.
fuérais *or* fuéseis	foreis *or* fosseis		ye, &c.
fueran *or* fuesen.	foraõ *or* fossem.		they, &c.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect conditional Tense.		
Iria &c. *reg.*	Iria &c. *reg.*	*Not used.*	I should, &c. go.
	Future Tense.		
Fuere	For	*None.*	I may *or* shall go
fueres	fores		thou mayst *or* wilt, &c.
fuere	for		he may *or* will, &c.
fuéremos	formos		we may *or* shall, &c.
fuéreis	fordes		ye may *or* will, &c.
fueren.	forem.		they may *or* will, &c.

SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	INFINITIVE MOOD.	
Decir.	Dire.	To say.

The Portuguese verb is *Dizer*, which has been already conjugated among the Irregular Verbs of the second conjugation, to which conjugation also the Italian verb *Dire* more properly belongs, as its infinitive mood is contracted from *Dicere*, and might therefore be called irregular.

	Participle.	
Dicho.	Detto.	Said.
	Gerund.	
Diciendo.	Dicendo*.	Saying.
	INDICATIVE MOOD.	
	Present Tense.	
Digo	Dico*	I say
dices	dici*	thou sayest
dice	dice*	he says
decimos, *reg.*	diciamo*	we say
decis, *reg.*	dite	ye say
dicen.	dicono*.	they say.

* Regular according to the second conjugation.

SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
	Preterimperfect Tense.	
Decia	Dicevo	I was saying
&c. *reg.*	dicevi	thou wast saying
	diceva	he was saying
	dicevamo	we were saying
	dicevate	ye were saying
	dicevano*.	they were saying.
	Preterperfect Tense.	
Dixé	Dissi	I said
dixiste	dicesti*	thou saidest
dixó	disse	he said
diximos	dicemmo*	we said
dixísteis	diceste*	ye said
dixéron.	dissero.	they said.
	Future Tense.	
Diré	Dirò	I shall say
dirás	&c. *Regular according*	thou wilt say
dirá	*to this conjugation.*	he will say
dirémos		we shall say
diréis		ye will say
dirán.		they will say.
	IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Di	Di†	Say thou
diga	dica*	let him say
digamos	diciamo*	let us say
decid, *reg.*	dite	say ye
digan.	dicano*	let them say.

* Regular according to the second conjugation.
† Regular according to this conjugation.

SPANISH.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Diga	Dica	I may say
digas	dica	thou mayst say
diga	dica	he may say
digamos	diciamo	we may say
digais	diciate	ye may say
digan.	dicano*.	they may say.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Dixera *or* Dixese	Dicessi	I might, &c. say
dixeras *or* dixeses	dicessi	thou, &c.
dixera *or* dixese	dicesse	he, &c.
dixéramos *or* dixésemos	dicessimo	we, &c.
dixérais *or* dixéseis	diceste	ye, &c.
dixeran *or* dixesen.	dicesserō*.	they, &c.

Preterimperfect conditional Tense.

Diria	Direi	I would, &c. say
dirias.	diresti	thou, &c.
diria	direbbe	he, &c.
diríamos	diremmo	we, &c.
diríais	direste	ye, &c.
dirian.	direbbero†.	they, &c.

Future Tense.

Dixere	*None.*	I may *or* shall say
dixeres		thou may *or* will, &c.
dixere		he may *or* will, &c.
dixéremos		we may *or* shall, &c.
dixéreis		ye may *or* will, &c.
dixeren.		they may *or* will, &c.

The compounds of *Decir*, in the Spanish, follow its conjugation, except *Contradecir*, To contradict, and *Des-*

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* Regular according to the second conjugation.
† Regular according to this conjugation.

decir, To disown; which have in the imperative mood *contradice tu* and *desdice tu*: also, *Bendecir*, To bless, has *bendecido* and *bendito* in the participle, *bendeciré*, *bendecirás*, &c. in the future tense indicative mood, and *bendice tu* in the imperative mood. *Maldecir*, To curse, follows the conjugation of *bendecir*. The other tenses of all these verbs are like those in *decir*.

Asir, To seize, irregular only in three present tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Asgo, ases, *reg.* ase, *reg.*; asimos, *reg.* asis, *reg.* asen, *reg.* I seize, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ase, *reg.* asga, asgamos; asid, *reg.* asgan. Seize, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Asga, asgas, asga; asgamos, asgais, asgan. I may seize, &c.

The foregoing with their compounds are all the irregular verbs of the Third Conjugation in the Spanish language. There are yet a few irregulars to be pointed out in the Portuguese; as

Seguir, To follow, changes the *e* into *i* and loses the *u* in those tenses and persons in which this latter letter would otherwise be followed by *o* or *a*, as in the

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sigo, segues, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Segue tu, *reg.* siga elle, sigamos, segui, *reg.* sigaõ.

and in the

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Que eu siga, tu sigas, &c.

and so in its compounds; and also in *Distinguir*, To distinguish; *Extinguir*, To extinguish, &c.

Fugir, To fly away, is irregular in the three presents, as

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Fujo, foges, foge; fugimos, fugis, fogem.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Foge, fuja, fujamos; fugi, fujaõ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Fuja, fujas, fuja; fujamos, fujais, fujaõ.

Surgir, To arrive, has the same irregularity, and also makes *Surto* in the participle.

Subir, *Cubrir*, and compounds; *acudir*, *bullir*, *sumir*, *consumir*, *construir*, *tussir*, &c. have the same irregularity as to the letter *u*.

Sortir, To furnish, changes the *o* into *u* when the *t* is followed by *a* or *o*.

Parir, To bring forth, has an *i* after the *a* of the first syllable when the *r* is followed by *o* or *a*, that is, in the three present tenses; as,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Pairo, pares, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pare tu, paira; pairamos, pari, pairaõ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Paira, pairas, &c. &c.

Ordir, To warp in a loom, changes the *o* into *u* in those persons where the *or* would otherwise be followed by *da, do, de.*

Carpir, To weep, is only defective, and is but in use in those tenses where the *p* is followed by *i.*

These are all the Portuguese irregular verbs in this conjugation.

In the Italian, besides the five that have already been given, viz. *Dire, Salire, Udire, Venire*, and *Ire*, there are several others, whose principal irregularity is in the three present tenses, and for the greater part of them one rule will serve.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Morire.	To die.

Participle.

Morto.	Dead.

Compound tenses are formed with *Essere.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Moro,	mori,	more;	moriamo,	morite,	morono,
or			*or*		*or*
Muojo,			muojamo,		muojono.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mori,	mora;	moriamo,	morite,	morano,
	or	*or*		*or*
	muoja;	muojamo,		muojano.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mora,	mora,	mora;	moriamo,	moriate,	morano,
or					*or*
Muoja,					muojano.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Uscire.	To go out.

Compound tenses with *Essere.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Esco, esci, esce; usciamo, uscite, escono.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Esci, esca; usciamo, uscite, escano.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Esca, esca, esca; usciamo, usciate, escano.

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Gire,	To go,

has only the following in use.

Participle.

Gito.	Gone.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

— — — — Gite. You go, &c.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Givo, givi, giva *or* gia; givamo, givate, givano.

Preterperfect Tense.

— Gisti, gì *or* giò; gimmo, giste, girono.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

— — — Gite. Go ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Gissi, gissi, gisse; gissimo, giste, gissero.

Aprire, To open, besides the regular preterperfect tenses has also *Apersi*,—and

Coprire, To cover, has in the preterperfect tense *Coprj* and *Copersi*. Participle—*Coperto*.

The regular verbs of this conjugation are,

Aprire, to open; *Bollire**, to boil; *Consentire**, to consent; *Convertire**, to convert; *Coprire*, to cover; *Cucire*, to sow; *Dormire*, to sleep; *Fuggire*, to fly; *Mentire**, to lie; *Partire**, to depart; *Pentirsi*, to repent; *Seguire*, to follow; *Sentire*, to hear; *Servire*, to serve; *Sortire*, to go out; *Soffrire**, to suffer. Participle—*Sofferto*; *Vestire*, to dress.

All the other verbs in *ire* (except the irregulars already given) are irregular in the present tenses, forming the indicative mood present tense in *isco*, as in

ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Capire.	To comprehend.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Capisco, capisci, capisce; capiamo, *reg.* capite, *reg.* capiscono.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Capisci, capisca; capiamo, capite, capiscano.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Capisca, capisca, capisca; capiamo, capiate, capiscano.

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* These also are irregular.

The other tenses are regular, except in

Apparire, To appear, which has its preterperfect *Apparj* and *Apparsi*. Participle—*Apparso*.

Comparire, To appear. Preterperfect—*Comparj* and *Comparsi*. Participle—*Comparso*.

Offerire, To offer. Preterperfect—*Offerj* and *Offersi*. Participle—*Offerto*.

Proferire, To pronounce. Preterperfect—*Proferj* and *Profersi*. Participle—*Proferto*.

*Soffrire**, To suffer. Indicative present—*Soffro* and *Soffrisco*. Preterperfect—*Soffri* and *Soffersi*. Participle—*Sofferto*.

Seppellire, To hide. Preterperfect—*Seppelj*. Participle—*Sepolto* and *Seppelito*.

*Consentire**, *Mentire**, *Partire**, besides their regular conjugation take also that of *isco* in the present tenses.

*Bollire** and *Convertire* take also *isco* in the first person of the indicative mood present tense.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs that are from custom, or the peculiar signification they are meant to convey, chiefly or only used in the third person, without any immediate nominative case, (except in the English language, where the pronoun *It* is used) are termed impersonal. With the exception just noted for the English language, their construction

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appears to be similar in the four languages. The following are examples of some:

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Hiela	Gea	Gela	It freezes.
Graniza	Cahe pedra	Grandina	It hails.
Llueva	Chove	Piove	It rains.
Llovizna	Chovizca	Piovigging	It mizzles.
Nieva	Neva	Nevica	It snows.
Truena	Troveja	Truona	It thunders.
Agrada*	Agrada	Aggrada	It pleases.
Basta*	Basta	Basta	It is sufficient.
Conviene*	Convem	Convene	It is convenient.
Duele*	Doe	Duole	It pains.
Importa*	Importa	Importa	It concerns.
Parece*	Parece	Pare	It appears.
Sucede*	Succede	Succede	It happens.

It is obvious that several of the above require a pronoun either before or after; as, *Me agrada, agrada me, m'aggrada,* It pleases me; and as the nominative case is evidently that which pleases, or which is sufficient, convenient, pains, &c. there seems to be an impropriety in classing such verbs among the Impersonals, as is usually done by grammarians.

After this plan every verb might be made impersonal; and indeed there is a peculiarity in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, in one construction of the verbs, by which they become as it were impersonals, *e.g.*

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Se dice	Se diz *or* dizse	Si dice *or* dicesi	It is said.
Se sabe	Se sabe *or* sabese	Si sa *or* sasi	It is known.

* Irregular.

And in like manner all verbs, either neuter or active, may be rendered, and the passive sense is frequently formed by this construction; as,

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Se ve un hombre	Se ve hum homen	Si vede un uomo.
Se ven hombres	Vem se homens	Si vedono uomini.

They see a man, they see men; *or* A man is seen, men are seen*.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE VERB.

The conjugation of the verb, that is, the variation of its signification by distinct terminations in its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, is very different from that in the English language; its resemblance to the Latin will be immediately perceived by all who are acquainted with that language, and by them the proper way of using the two past tenses in the indicative mood will be readily ascertained.

The subjunctive mood in English is now scarcely ever used; whilst in the Spanish and Portuguese there are four, if not five, and in the Italian three, distinct tenses in that mood.

The formation of the compound tenses of the different moods is indeed nearly the same in each language, except that the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, having more simple tenses, have consequently a greater combination of compound tenses.

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* See also the remarks on this idiom, under the head of Verbs Passive, p. 67.

The Moods are four,—viz. The Infinitive, (under which are included the Participle and Gerund,) the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Subjunctive.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

In English this mood is always expressed by the preposition *To*, prefixed to the verb; in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, the termination sufficiently designates the mood, and it is used with and without the preposition, according to the idiom of the respective language. The preposition *To* is rendered also by

De, a; para,—in the Spanish.

De, a, para,—in the Portuguese.

Di, a, per,—in the Italian.

The last, *para, per*, are used when *to* in the English signifies *for* or *in order to*. There are also other prepositions which require after them the infinitive mood of the verb, governing it, as it were, as they govern substantives. Indeed this mood, as it is used in the idiom of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, is frequently best rendered in English by a substantive, or the gerund or participle present (as it is usually termed); as in the instances where this mood takes the definite article—*el*, Span., *o*, Portug., *il, lo*, Ital.

Spanish—El decir y el hacer son duas cosas.

Portuguese—O dizer e o fazer saõ duas cousas.

Italian—Il dire e 'l fare sono due cose.

English—To say and to do / *or* / Saying and doing } are two things.

The following prepositions require the infinitive mood after them.

Spanish—A, con, de, en, para, por, sin, sobre, tras, hasta.
Portuguese—A, con, de, em, para, por, sem, depois de, ate.
Italian—A, con, di, da, per, senza.

When the Portuguese use the infinitive mood with a third person in the plural number, they add *em* to it, and it is generally preceded by *por* or *para*, ex. gr. *Elles foraõ enforcados por furtarem*, they were hanged for robbing; *Para poderem dizer*, that they may be able to say, *or* in order for them to be able to say. This augmentation of the infinitive mood is peculiar to the Portuguese, not extending to the Spanish and Italian.

Some examples of the Infinitive Mood:

Spanish—Voy a pasear, a estudiar, a jugar.
Portuguese—Vou a passear, a estudar, a jugar.
Italian—Vo a fare una passeggiata, a studiare, a giocare.
English—I go a walking *or* to walk, to study, to play.

S. De decir a hacer hay mucha distancia.
P. De dizer a fazer ha muita distancia.
I. Da dire a fare ha molta distanza.
E. From saying to doing there is a great distance.

S. A saber yo eso. A decir verdad.
P. A saber eu isso. A dizer a verdade.
I. A dire la verità.
E. If I had known this. To say the truth.

S.	Vengo a ver.	Vengo de ver.
P.	Venho a ver.	Venho de ver.
I.	Vengo a vedere.	Vengo di vedere.
E.	I come to see.	I come from seeing, *or* I have just seen.

S. Con estudiar se alcanza, &c.
P. Con estudar se alcança, &c.
I. Con istudiare s' ottiene, &c.
E. By studying you obtain, &c.

S.	Dia de sembrar.	Bueno de comer.
P.	Dia de semear.	Bom de comer.
I.	Dì da seminare.	Buono di mangiare.
E.	A day to sow *or* fit for sowing, *or* Day of sowing.	Good to be eaten, *or in common phrase* Good to eat.

S.	Se occupa en leer.	No hay dificultad en decir.
P.	Se occupa em ler.	Naõ ha difficuldade em dizer.
I.	S' occupa nel leggere.	Non ha difficoltà nel dicere.
E.	He occupies himself in reading.	There is no difficulty in saying.

S. Trabajo ahora para descansar luego.
P. Trabalho agora para descançar logo.
I. Lavoro ora per riposare dopo.
E. I work now to rest afterwards.

S. Para ser principiante, no hace mal.
P. Para ser principiante, naõ faz mal.
I. Per essere principiante, non fa male.
E. For a beginner, he does not do ill.

S. Estoy para partir.
P. Estou para partir.
I. Sto per partire.
E. I am about to depart.

S. Estudio por saber por dar gusto a mi padre.
P. Estudo por saber por dar gosto a meu pay.
I. Studio per sapere per dar gusto a mio padre.
E. I study to learn to give pleasure to my father.

S. La casa està por acabar, por barrer.
P. A casa està por acabar, por varrer.
I. La casa stà per finire, per iscopare.
E. The house wants finishing, is to be swept,
or is yet to be finished, *or* wants sweeping.

S. Està sin comer.
P. Està sem comer. Sem jantar.
I. Stà senza desinare.
E. He is without his dinner. He has not dined.

S. Sobre ser *or* Tras ser.
P. Alem de ser.
I. Sopra d' essere.
E. Besides being.

The Participle and Gerund.

The Participle is used in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, as in the English. It differs however in being a declinable word, having masculine and femi-

nine, singular and plural terminations, which terminations are formed according to the rules laid down for the formation of the feminine and plural terminations of the adjectives.

The participle is undeclinable after the auxiliaries *Haber*, *Tener*, *Ter*, *Avere*, in forming the compound tenses of the verb; but after the verb *Ser*, *Ser*, *Essere*, in the passive voice, and when used adjectively, it agrees with its noun or pronoun in gender and number, *ex. gr.*:

Spanish—		
El ha amado.	Ella ha amado.	Ellos han amado.
Portuguese—		
Elle tem amado.	Ella tem amado.	Elles tem amado.
Italian—		
Egli ha amato.	Ella ha amato.	Eglino hanno amato.
English—		
He has loved.	She has loved.	They have loved.
Spanish—		
El es amado.	Ella es amada.	Ellos son amados. Ellas son amadas.
Portuguese—		
Elle he amado.	Ella he amada.	Elles saõ amados. Ellas saõ amadas.
Italian—		
Egli è amato.	Ella è amata.	Eglino sono amati. Elleno sono amate.
English—		
He is loved.	She is loved.	They are loved.

The participle of the former of these examples is commonly called the active, and of the latter the passive participle. In examples similar to the following, it has been called an adjective, and in fact does not differ essentially, if at all, from one.

Spanish—
Hombre amado. Muger amada. Hombres amados. Mugeres amadas.
Portuguese—
Homen amado. Molher amada. Homens amados. Molheres amadas.
Italian—
Uomo amato. Donna amata. Uomini amati. Donne amate.
English—
Man loved *or* beloved. Woman loved *or* beloved. Men loved *or* beloved. Women loved *or* beloved.

The participle and past time of the indicative mood of the regular verbs, in the English language, are alike; but in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages they are distinct words, and cannot be mistaken for each other.

In using the participle *absolutely*, as it is termed, the idiom of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, differs from that of the English language, as to express Having done, Having said, Being done, &c., the words Having and Being are omitted, *ex. gr.*:

Spanish—	Hecho eso.	Dicho eso.
Portuguese—	Feito isso.	Ditto isso.
Italian—	Fatto questo.	Detto questo.
English—	Having done this. *or* This being done.	Having said this. *or* This being said.

It would not have been improper to have rendered these phrases, as in the English, with the gerund, but it is more received to use them as in the above examples.

The Gerund, or, as it is usually called by English grammarians, the present participle, is used for the most part as in the English. Where it is necessary to render the English termination in *ing*, by the infinitive mood in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, has been already pointed out in the examples of the government of the

infinitive mood by the prepositions. The gerund is indeclinable. The participle present, properly so called, of the Spanish, terminating in *ante* and *ente*, has been omitted in the conjugations of the verbs, as but few of them admit of it, its use being obsolete. It was formerly more used; but the gerund now supplies its place, and the words in *ante* and *ente*, formed or derived from verbs, are now rather used as substantives or adjectives, *ex. gr.*:

Amante, loving, *that is*, he who loves, *or* a lover.
Obediente, obeying, *or* obedient to.
Pertiniciente, belonging to, &c.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

This mood is used when the existence or action of persons or things is simply and absolutely declared or indicated. The conjugation of the verbs in both the indicative and subjunctive moods, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, is very different from that in the English, there being in the latter but two simple tenses in the indicative mood,—the present and the past; as, I am, I was, I love, I loved; whereas in the former there are four simple tenses, viz. one present, two past, and one future tense; as,

		SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Present		Soy,	sou,	sono.
		Amo,	amo,	amo.
Past	*Preterimperfect*	Era,	era,	ero.
		Amaba,	amava,	amavo.
	Preterperfect	Fui,	fui,	fui.
		Amé,	amei,	amai.
Future		Seré,	serei,	sarò.
		Amaré,	amarei,	amerò.

Of these, the present and future are used precisely as those tenses are in the English (except that, in English, the future is not expressed by a simple tense, but by the means of the verbs *shall* or *will* prefixed to the infinitive mood without the preposition *to*).

The preterimperfect tense answers nearly in point of time to what is indicated by the gerund and the past tense of the verb To be,—*was*,—as I was loving, that is, I loved when such and such things happened; it expresses the time of an action which comes to pass during the time of another action which has quite passed.

The preterperfect tense is used to denote the time of an action completely gone by, and where the time is definitely marked. The use of the simple tenses being known, that of the compound ones is easy.

The present tense indicative mood of the English verb To know, after a negation, as *Not that I know*, is rendered in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, (as in the French,) by the present tense subjunctive mood, *ex. gr.*

Spanish—No que yo sepa.

Portuguese—Naõ que eu saiba.

Italian—No che io sappia.

In the Italian this rule extends to all cases where there are two verbs, the former preceded by *non* and the second by *che:* the second verb must be in the subjunctive mood; as, *Non sapevo che amaste*, I did not know that you loved; *Non credo che studj*, I do not believe that he studies.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

Is used as in the English; except in the Italian there is this peculiarity, that in forbidding an inferior, or one to whom they say *Tu* and not *Vossignoria*, they use the infinitive mood and not the imperative; as *Non far questo*, Do not do that; *Non dir niente*, Say thou nothing; *Non ti fermare*, Don't stay.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The English language can hardly be said to possess a subjunctive mood, as even the termination indicating *future contingency*, If I be, If he love, &c. is now becoming obsolete. However, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, this mood has even more terminations or tenses than the indicative mood, and is used when the contingency, possibility, liberty, wish, fear, or doubt of the existence or of the occurrence of an event is meant to be denoted. As the events pointed out by this mood depend on some foregoing verb expressed or understood, they are never spoken of in a sense perfectly past; but even the preterite tenses of this mood seem to indicate future time.

The English, to express the various senses and meanings of this mood, are obliged to use the auxiliaries of their language, *may* and *can*, with the past tenses *might*, *could*, and likewise *should* and *would*, except sometimes in the present tense, after the conjunctions *if*, *that*, &c. ex. gr. *if he comes*, *that he goes*, and in the future tense, as *if he come*, *if he go*. But it is necessary to

remark that *may, can, will, might, could, should, would,* are sometimes used as auxiliary verbs, indicating only a mood or tense of another verb, and at other times retain their original signification and are themselves perfect verbs; in which latter case they must be rendered in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, by the corresponding verbs of those languages; *ex. gr.*

When *Will* does not imply futurity, but To will, to be willing, &c., it must be rendered by

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Querer.	Querer.	Volere.

Can and *may*, not denoting possibility, but absolute power, or To be able, by

Poder.	Poder.	Potere.

Should, though originally the past time of *shall*, is now used in English in the present tense, denoting obligation, and when so used must be rendered by

Deber.	Dever.	Dovere.

Would, could, should, and *might*, are the past tenses of the verbs *will, can, shall*, and *may*, and when used as preterite tenses in the above senses must be rendered by the preterite tenses of the verbs corresponding to them in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, as quoted above.

The Spanish and Portuguese differ from the Italian in having a future tense in the subjunctive mood, which tense is used in speaking of any future contingent event. The Italians, wanting a tense to distinguish future from present contingency, use the present tense subjunctive mood in both cases, leaving the precise time to be ga-

thered from the context, or they make use of the future tense of the indicative mood after the conjunction *si*, if.

It has been just observed that the subjunctive mood requires before it in the sentence some other verb, either expressed or understood: it is therefore necessary to remark that the meaning of the first verb is frequently fully expressed by means of conjunctions, these being but contractions of the imperative mood of some old verb: consequently most conjunctions require the verb following them to be in the subjunctive mood, although this depends entirely on whether a positive or contingent event is spoken of: as, *ex. gr.*

If I had money, I did not use it, and

If I had money, I would build a house. The former example is of a past and certain event, and therefore will be in the indicative mood; but the latter is contingent, and must be in the subjunctive; as

First,

Spanish—Si tenja dinero, no le gastaba.
Portuguese—Si tinha dinheiro, naõ o gastava.
Italian—Si tenevo danaro, non melo servivo.

Second,

Spanish—Si { tuviese / *or* / tuviera } dinero, haria fabricar una casa.

Portug.—Si { tivisse / *or* / tivera } dinheiro, faria fabricar huma casa.

Italian—Si tenesse danaro, farei fabbricare una casa.

The Spanish and Portuguese languages differ also from the Italian in having three terminations in the imperfect tenses of this mood, the last having but two.

The grammarians of the Spanish Royal Academy have ranged the three terminations under one head, viz. the Imperfect preterite. The terminations in *ria*, Spanish and Portuguese, and *rei*, Italian, in this work, are classed under the title of *preterimperfect conditional*, as in similarity of termination and in use they correspond to the conditional tense of the French grammarians, and are for the most part used to denote or affirm the existence or occurrence of any thing, on condition of some other event taking place. The terminations in the

Spanish of	*ase*,	*iese*,	
Portuguese	*asse*,	*esse*,	*isse*,
Italian	*assi*,	*essi*,	*issi*,

answer also in like manner to the preterite subjunctive of the French grammarians in *sse*, and seem to be the regular preterite tense of the subjunctive mood. These terminations of (Sp.) *ria*, (P.) *ria*, (I.) *rei*;—and of (Sp.) *ase*, *iese*; (P.) *asse*, *esse*, *isse*; (I.) *assi*, *essi*, *issi*; cannot be used indifferently one for the other: but this is not the case with the terminations in the Spanish of *ara*, *iera*; and in the Portuguese of *ara*, *era*, and *ira*, to which the Italian has not correspondent terminations; for it seems that this termination may be used without affecting the sense for either the one in *ase*, *iese*, &c., or the other in *aria*, *eria*, &c. Thus, you may say in

Spanish—Si yo *amara* or *amase* las riquezas, *procurara* or *procuraria* adquirirlas.

Portug.—Si eu *amara* or *amasse* as riquezas, *procurara* or *procuraria* acquirirlas.

Italian—Si io amassi le ricchezze, procurerei acquistarle.

English—If I loved *or* should love riches, I would endeavour to acquire them.

You cannot however say

Si yo *amaria* las riquezas, procurase adquirirlas.

&c. &c.

You may say, in

Spanish—Si *leyeras* or *leyeses* buenos libros, *serias* or *fueras* mas instruido.

Portug.—Si *leras* or *lesses* bons livros, *serias* or *foras* mais instruido.

Italian— Si leggessi buoni libri, saresti più istruito.

English—If you *read* or *should read* good books, you would be more informed.

But you cannot say

Si *leerias* buenos libros, *fueses* mas instruido.

From the foregoing examples it is evident that the termination in *ra* is equivalent to the two other terminations in *se* and *ria:* but these latter are not equivalent to each other, nor can they be used indifferently one for the other, being always used in a different sense; the former in *se* denoting the condition, and the latter in *ria* the consequence of that condition, *ex. gr.*

Spanish—Yo ama*ria* las riquezas, si pudiesen saciar mis deseos.

Portug.—Eu ama*ria* as riquezas, si pudessen saciar os mios desejos.

Italian—Io amarei le ricchezze, si potrebbero saziare i miei disj.

English—I would love riches, if they could } satiate my
or should *or* were able to } desires.

In this example, satisfying the desires is the condition on which loving riches is to be the consequence, and this example will also serve to exemplify the use of *could* as a perfect verb; the preterimperfect tense subjunctive mood of the verb (Sp.) *poder*, (P.) *poder*, (I.) *potere*, being used with the infinitive mood of the verb (Sp.) *saciar*, (P.) *saciar*, (I.) *saziare*, and not the preterimperfect subjunctive of this latter verb.

The following rules are laid down by the Royal Spanish Academy for using the terminations of the preterite tenses subjunctive mood.

When the sentence in which this tense must be used begins without a conditional conjunction, you must use the terminations *ra* or *ria;* as

Spanish—Fortuna fuera *or* seria que lloviese.
Portug.—Fortuna fora *or* seria que chovesse.
Italian— Fortuna fosse che pioverebbe.
English—It would be fortunate that *or* if it should rain.

Spanish— Yo hiciera *or* haria que obedeciesen.
Portug.—Eu fizera *or* faria que obedecessen.
Italian— Io farei che obbedissero.
English—I would make *or* cause that they should obey, *or rather*, I would make them obey.

In these examples the termination in *ese* must be used in the *second* member of the sentence.

When the sentence begins with a conditional conjunction, as

Spanish— Si, sino, aunque, bienque, &c.
Portug.—Si, senaõ, aindaque, &c.
Italian— Si, senon, benche, &c.

or by an interjection signifying wish or desire, you must use the terminations *ra* or *se;* as

Spanish— Si yo fuera *or* fuese feliz al juego, jugaria.
Portug.—Se eu fora *or* fosse feliz no jogo, jugaria.
Italian— Si io fossi avventurato al giuoco, giocarei.
English—If I were fortunate at play, I would play.

Spanish—¡ Oxalá fuera *or* fuese cierto !
Portug.—Oxala fora *or* fosse certo !
Italian— Volesse Dio fosse certo !
English—O that it were certain *or* true !

The termination *ria* must be used when there is a second part in the sentence necessary to complete the sense, as in the first example.

Si in a sentence ought to be followed by the termination *ria;* as

Spanish— Le pregunté, si escribiria ?
Portug.—Lhe preguntei, si escreveria ?
Italian— Gli domandai, se scriverebbe ?
English— I asked him, if he would write ?

When the preterite tense of the subjunctive mood has for its antecedent any of the past tenses indicative mood of the verbs signifying *to speak* or *to think*, any of the three terminations can be used; as

S. Decia *or* pensaba Dixó *or* pensó Habia dicho *or* pensado	que	vinieras. vendrias. vinieses.
P. Dizia *or* pensava Disse *or* pensou Tinha ditto *or* pensado	que	vieras. viesses. virias.
I. Diceva *or* pensava Disse *or* pensò Aveva detto *or* pensato	che	venisse. verrebbe.
E. He was saying *or* thinking He said *or* thought He had said *or* thought	that	you might *or* could come. you would come.

If the preterite of the indicative is of a verb signifying *to wish* or *desire*, you ought to use the termination in *ra* or *se* of the imperfect of the subjunctive, and not the termination in *ria ;* as

S. Queria Quiso Ha querido	que	viniera *or* viniese.
P. Queria Quiz Tem querido	que	viera *or* viesse.
I. Voleva Volle Ha voluto	che venissi.	
E. He was wishing He wished He has wished	that he might come.	

The rules laid down by the Spanish Academy will serve also for the Portuguese language; and although they cannot be altogether applied to the Italian, as it has not a termination corresponding to the one in *ra*, yet as far as respects the different use of the two imper-

fect tenses of the subjunctive mood the preceding rules and examples will serve. The idioms of the Portuguese and Italian languages differ indeed a little, in the use of the tenses of the subjunctive mood, from the Spanish idiom; as, for example; *although* or *though*, in the Portuguese, may be rendered by *ainda que*, or by *naõ obstante;* the former takes either the indicative or subjunctive mood: *ex. gr.*

Ainda que seja homen honrado.
Although he is an honest man.

Ainda que elle faz aquillo.
Though he does that.

but *naõ obstante* requires the infinitive mood after it, *ex. gr.*

Naõ obstante ser elle homen honrado.
Though he is an honest man.

Naõ obstante fazer elle isto.
Though he does this.

and in the Italian, *though* and *although* may be expressed by *benche* or *sebben;* when the former is used you must put the subjunctive mood after it, *ex. gr.*

Benche sia galant' uomo.
Though he is an honest man.

Benche faccia questo.
Though he does that.

but *sebben* requires the indicative mood, *ex. gr.*

Sebben è galañt' uomo.
Though he is an honest man.

Sebben fa questo.
Though he does that.

THE ADVERBS.

There does not appear to be any material difference in the mode of using this part of speech in the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and English languages.

The termination *ly*, the addition of which renders so many adjectives in English adverbs, has its equivalent in the termination *mente* in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, *ex. gr.*

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Felizmente	Felicemente	Felicemente	Happily.
Abundantemente	Abundantemente	Abbondantemente	Abundantly.
Constantemente	Constantemente	Costantemente	Constantly.
Facilmente	Facilmente	Facilmente	Easily.
Primeramente *	Primeiramente*	Primieramente*	Firstly*.

It is a solecism in English to use two negatives: but it is not so in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages; for to express *I desire nothing*, *He knows no one*, you must say, in the

Spanish— No quiero nada. No sabe nadie.
Portug.—Naõ quero nada. Naõ sabe ninguem.
Italian— Non desidero niente. Non sa nessuno.

However, by turning the phrase a little, the same meaning can be grammatically expressed in these languages by one negative, *ex. gr.*

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Nada quiero.	Nada quero.	Niente desidero.

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* *Note*, Thirdly, Fourthly, &c. are not however expressed by the termination in *mente*, but are rendered thus:

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
En tercero lugar.	Em terceiro lugar.	In terzo luogo, &c.

There is a singular use of the negation *no* in the Spanish language, by which it serves to affirm more strongly and not to deny; as, *Mejor es el trabajo que* no *la ociosidad*, Labour is better than idleness: the *no* may however in such instances be omitted without a solecism or alteration of the sense.

It is also singular that in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, *never* and *ever* are expressed by the same word; viz.

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.
Jamas,	Nunca,	Mai;

of which you must gather the precise meaning from the context of the sentence they are used in.

In asking a question, the sentence in the Spanish and Portuguese is always, where the sense will admit of it, put without a negative; in English it is usual to say Do you *not* choose any more? Shall I *not* help you? Will you have *nothing* else? but it is better to render such phrases in the

Spanish by Quiere vm. mas?
Quiere vm. que le sirva?
Quiere vm. alguna cosa mas?

Portuguese Quer vm. mais?
Quer vm. que lhe sirva?
Quer vm. mais alguma cosa?

In the Italian, as in the English, the question may be asked either way; as, *Non vuol lei piu?* or *Vuol lei piu?* &c.

In expressing *yes* and *no*, after a verb, the Spanish and Portuguese place *que* before the *si* and *no* in the

Spanish, *sim* and *naõ* in the Portuguese; and the Italians place *di* before *si* and *no*.

Spanish—			
Creo que si.	Creo que no.	Digo que si.	Digo que no.
Portuguese—			
Creyo que sim.	Creyo que naõ.	Digo que sim.	Digo que naõ.
Italian—			
Credo di si.	Credo di no.	Dico di si.	Dico di no.
English—			
I believe yes.	I believe not *or* no.	I say yes.	I say not *or* no.

THE PREPOSITIONS.

There is perhaps no part of the idioms of different languages more difficult to be acquired than the various significations of the words classed by grammarians under the head of Prepositions. In every language they have peculiar meanings, varying according to their combination with other words, or the structure of the sentence, to which it is necessary to have regard in translating from one language into another; as the same word or preposition, in the English, when required to be given in any other language, cannot always be rendered by the same translation, but will have to be rendered by different words or prepositions according to the idiom of the language. It is impossible to lay down any general rules for the translation of prepositions: a good dictionary and an attention to the idiom of the language are the best guides. With respect to the grammatical construction of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, as far as

regards this part of speech, it does not differ much from that of the English. The prepositions which coalesce with the definite article, forming one word and marking its different cases, have been already pointed out. In other respects these languages resemble the English. The substantive and adjective remaining unchanged in termination can hardly be said to be governed by any particular prepositions in any case. There are some prepositions, however, which require after them, when used in certain significations, other prepositions, viz. *de, de, di,* or *a, a, ad,* and they are therefore said to govern the genitive and dative cases, *ex. gr.*

SPANISH.	PORTUGUESE.	ITALIAN.	ENGLISH.
Antes del dia.	Antes do dia.	Avanti del dì.	Before daybreak.
Dentro de la casa.	Dentro da casa.	Dentro alla casa.	Within the house.
Depues de cenar.	Depois de cea.	Dopo cena.	After supper.
Fuera de la casa.	Fora da casa.	Fuori della casa.	Without the house.
Ademas del dinero.	Alem do dinheiro.	Oltre 'l danaro.	Besides the money.
Cerca de la puerta.	Perto da porta.	Vicino *or* presso alla porta. -della porta. -la porta.	Near the door.
Detras del palacio.	Detraz do palacio.	Dietro al *or* Dietro 'l palazzo.	Behind the palace.
Encima de la cama.	Emcima da cama.	Sopra del letto.	Upon the bed.
Debaxo de la mesa.	Debaxo da mesa.	Sotto la tavola *or* Sotto della tavola.	Under the table.
&c.	&c.	&c.	

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

The grammatical construction of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, in the use of the conjunctions, agreeing with that of the English language, it is

unnecessary to say anything further upon it, except to observe that the only difference, and which rather respects the verb than the conjunction, is, that after a conjunction which renders the sentence contingent or doubtful, care must be taken to put the verb in the subjunctive mood in these languages, when in the English (there being no change in the termination of the verb) the distinction is marked solely by the conjunction, *ex. gr.*

Spanish—Tiene.	Si tenga.
Portuguese—Tem.	Si tinha.
Italian—Tiene.	Se tenga.
English—He has.	If he has.

The foregoing examples are in the present tense. However, if the sense is contingent and *future*, the English still say *if he have**, which must be rendered in the Spanish and Portuguese by the future tense subjunctive mood, *ex. gr.*

Spanish—Si tuviere, *Portuguese*—Si tiver; but in the Italian by the future tense indicative mood, *ex. gr.* *Se terra,* If he shall have.

THE INTERJECTIONS.

There is nothing peculiar in the use of this part of speech, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages, at all differing from the English in point of grammatical construction.

* This is becoming obsolete, and *if he shall have* is also in use.

RULES FOR THE ELISION OF THE FINAL VOWELS IN THE ITALIAN.

The Italian language differs considerably from the Spanish and Portuguese in the great latitude which is allowed in the retrenchment of the final vowels of its words. The license which the poets have used, both in adding as well as in omitting syllables, as best suited the harmony of their verse, is very great, and forms a considerable difficulty in learning Italian poetry. This license is not however confined to poetry; but in order to write prose correctly, it is necessary to attend to the elisions of the final vowels which custom has now authorized.

1. The final vowel of the articles is dropped when the noun begins with *a vowel* or an *h*; as *l' animo, l' honore**; except that *gli* should not lose its vowel unless the vowel of the noun is an *i*, nor in like manner *le*, unless the vowel of the noun is an *e*; as *gl' ingegni, gli amori, gli honori*, l' eminenze, le anime, le ultime.*

2. The vowel *i* beginning the article *il* is also dropped when this article follows a word ending in a vowel; as *sopra 'l tetto*, for *sopra il*, &c. *tutto 'l mondo sa, fra 'l si e 'l no*, &c.

3. The final vowel of the article *lo* is sometimes retrenched before a consonant; as *nol so, sel crede, ve' prometto*, for *no lo so, se lo crede, ve lo prometto.*

* *Honore* and *havere* are now generally spelt without the *h*

4. *Mi, ti, ci, si, vi, di, da, ne,* lose the final vowel before a *vowel* or an *h*; as *m' amate; l' ascolto, l' intende, c' importa, m' havete*, s' intende, v' inganna, d' anima, d' Antonio, n' arde, n' havero**

5. When the pronoun *che* precedes a word beginning with an *h*, the *ne* may be dropped; as *c' havete** for *che havete**.

6. The last *syllable* of these six words, *uno, bello, grande, santo, quello, buono,* must be retrenched when they precede a word beginning with a *consonant;* as *un giorno, bel giardino, gran cerchio, san Pietro, quel pane, buon libro:* but if the word following them begins with a *vowel* or an *h*, their final vowel only is dropped, *un' ardore, bell' aspetto, grand' ingegno, sant' Antonio, quell' huomo*, buon' aspetto.* In the plural number, and also in the feminine gender singular and plural, only *grande* admits of the retrenchment of its final syllable or vowel.

7. The final vowels of words which have for their penultimate letter, *l, m, n, r,* may be dropped; as *il carnaval passato, qual' signore, andiam presto, aman per l' onde i veloci delfini, fior grato, cor generoso.*

8. The word which finishes a sentence or the member of a sentence;—words ending in *a,* except *hora** and *ancora;*—words accented on the final syllable;—the words

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* Now spelt without the *h*.

Apollo, affanno, collo, duro, inganno, pegno, oscuro, sostegno, strano, volo; and also the terminations of the infinitive mood before a vowel, ought not to be retrenched.

9. Words beginning with an *s* followed by a consonant *require* the preceding word *not* to be retrenched: and if that word does not terminate in a vowel, the word beginning with an *s* takes an *i* before the *s*; as *bello studio, grande stato, per isdegno, in iscuola.*

10. *Gli* before *lo, la, le,* or *ne,* takes an *e* after it; as *per darglielo, glieli renderete, gliene domanderete.*

THE END.

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